

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

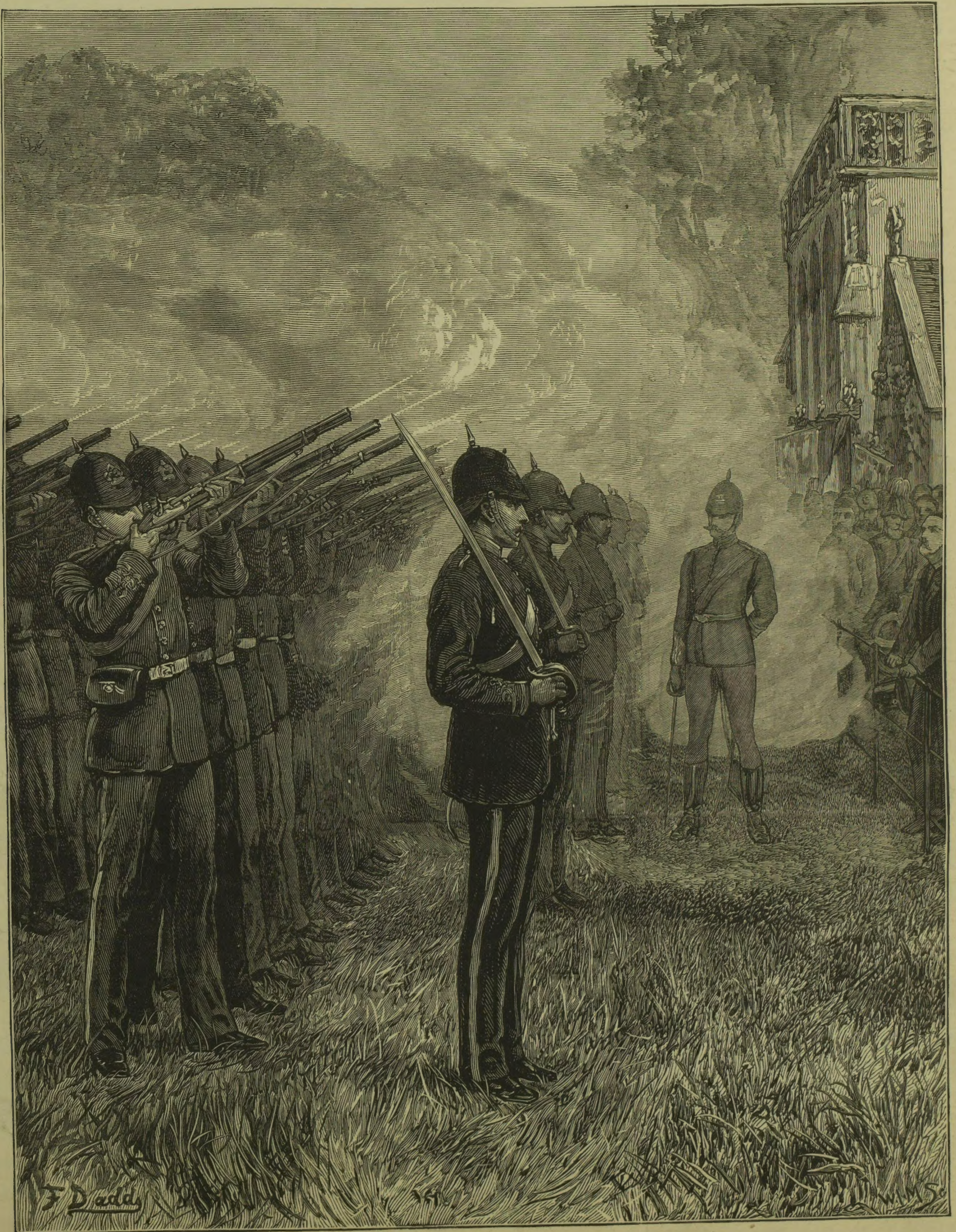


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2092.—VOL. LXXV.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1879.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6^d.



FUNERAL OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL: THE SOLDIERS' LAST HOMAGE TO THE DEAD.—SEE PAGE 70.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst., at No. 7, Endsleigh-street, Tav' stock-square, the wife of Griffiths Smith, of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., at Go' Cen Grove, Carmarthenshire, Viscountess Emlyn, of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., at 7, Buckingham-gate, the La'y Sudeley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at St. Paul's, Avenue-road, N.W., by the Rev. C. V. Merin an, M.A., Incumbent of St. Clement's, Salford, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Bennett, M.A., Vicar of the parish, Frank, fifth son of the late C. A. Meriman, Knutsford, Cheshire, to Mariquita, fourth daughter of J. Pringle Boyd, of Buenos Ayres and London.

On the 12th inst., at the parish church, Darley Dale, Derbyshire, by the Rev. D. Vawdrey, M.A., Rector, assisted by the Rev. Charles Wesley, M.A., Charles Lister, of Throstle Nest, Manchester, and 1 The Abbey, Darley Dale, to Alice, only surviving child of Thomas Walkley, Beech-hurst, Whalley Range, Manchester.

On the 16th inst., at All Saints', Ennismore-gardens, by the Rev. George D. Boyle, Vicar of Kidderminster, and Honorary Canon of Worcester, assisted by the Rev. John Blomfield, Vicar of the parish, Charles Woodbine Parish, Esq., son of Sir Woodbine Parish, K.C.H., of Quarry House, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, to Frances Montgomerie, youngest daughter of Rear-Admiral Boyle, of 88, Princes-gate.

On April 23, at St. Thomas's Church, Enfield, N.S.W., by the Rev. George King, M.A., Henry Deane Walsh, B.A., C.E., youngest son of the late Right Hon. John E. Walsh, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, to Lucy Gwerdoline, second daughter of the Rev. W. Steele, D.D., Head Master of Portora Royal School, and Chaplain to his Grace the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at her own residence, Matilda Oglander, of East Cowes, Isle of Wight.

On the 13th inst., at 7, Weymouth-street, London, James Black, Esq., late of Buenos Ayres, aged 40.

On the 12th inst., at 45, Brook-street, London, the Countess Dowager of Morton, in the 81st year of her age.

On the 10th inst., at 23, Upper Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, Flora Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Bayley Darvall, K.C.M.G.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 26.

SUNDAY, JULY 20.	
Sixth Sunday after Trinity.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Exeter.
Morning Lessons: 2 Sam. i.; Acts xxi. 17-37. Evening Lessons: 2 Sam. xii. 1-24, or xviii.; Matt. x. 1-24.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Francis Pigou, Vicar of Halifax.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. H. Coward, Rector of St. Peter-le-Poer; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. A. Brock, Rector of Hackney.	Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Dr. Francis Pigou, Rector of Halifax.	St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, 11 a.m., the Bishop of Exeter, for the Clergy Relief Corporation.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., and 3 p.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick.	National Rifle Association, Wimbledon, Divine service, 11 a.m.
MONDAY, JULY 21.	
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m. (Prizes—Albert, 200, 600, and 900 yards; War Secretary's, 900, &c.).	Geological Association, excursion to Ledbury (six days), Paddington, 10 a.m.
TUESDAY, JULY 22.	
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m. (Prizes—Queen's, second stage, 800, 900, and 1000 yards; Duke of Cambridge's, 1000, &c.).	Earlwood Asylum for Idiots, summer fête.
Horticultural Society: fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.; also Carnation and Picotee Society's Show, and Exhibition of Bee-Keepers' Association.	Malton and Appleton Agricultural Society Show, Malton.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.	Statue of the Prince Consort at Great Grimby, to be unveiled by the Prince of Wales.
Royal Academy of Music: Students' Orchestral Concert, St. James's Hall, 2 p.m.	Royal Alfred Yacht Club.
	Huntingdon Races.
	Nottingham Agricultural Society Cattle, Horse and Poultry Show, Retford (two days).
	North-West of Ireland Agricultural Society Show, Londonderry (two days).
WEDNESDAY, JULY 23.	
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m. (Prizes: Donegal Cup, 200, 500, and 600 yards; Chancellor's Plate, 200, 500, and 600; Albert, second stage, 1000; Duke of Cambridge's, 1000, &c.).	Blaydon-on-Tyne Poultry, Pigeon, Cat, and Dog Show.
Shropshire and West Midland Agricultural Society, Shrewsbury Meeting (three days).	Cambridge and Ely Agricultural Society Show, March (two days).
Society for Development of Science of Education, Memorial Hall, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. R. E. H. Giffin on Inductive Science).	Chester Musical Festival, Cathedral, 3 p.m. (Spohr's "Last Judgment," &c.); Music Hall, evening, Miscellaneous Concert.
Kewwick Gala and Athletic Sports.	Great Western Horse Show (three days).
	Regatta: Reading; Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club, Hull (two days); Royal Irish Yacht Club, Kingston (two days).
THURSDAY, JULY 24.	
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m. (Prizes—Elcho Shield, 800, 900, 1000; Ashburton Shield and Spencer Cup, Public Schools, 200, 500, &c.).	Northumberland Agricultural Society Show, Berwick-on-Tweed.
London Academy of Music, Dramatic Performance, St. George's Hall, evening.	Cleveland Agricultural Society, Middlesbrough.
London Failing Club, match.	Darlington Horse, Dog, and Implement Show.
	Chester Musical Festival, Cathedral, 2.30 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," &c.).
FRIDAY, JULY 25.	
St. James the Elder, apostle and martyr.	National Rifle Association, 9 a.m. (Prizes—Lloyd-Lindsay, 500, 600 yards; Officers' and Consolation, 500, &c.).
Duchess of Cambridge born, 1797.	Yachting—Royal Alfred and Irish Model Yacht Clubs.
St. Paul's Cathedral, consecration of Rev. Canon Walsham How as Suffragan Bishop of Bedford.	Kingsbridge Poultry, Bird, and Dog Show (two days).
Quekett Microscopical Club, anniversary, 8 p.m.	
SATURDAY, JULY 26.	
Moon's first quarter, 10.36 a.m.	Moulsey Regatta.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.	Yachting: Erith, Corinthian, Royal Alfred, Royal Irish, Western, and Barrow Yacht Clubs.
National Rifle Association, Presentation of Prizes.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air	Dew Point	Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction		
July 19	30.06	55.9	49.6	81	10	62.3	49.5	W. SW.	174	0.250
20	29.653	60.0	53.0	79	8	70.2	56.0	SW. WSW.	318	0.000
21	29.528	54.9	49.5	83	9	61.2	51.2	SW. WSW.	490	0.095
22	29.508	54.8	49.6	84	9	61.3	52.0	SW. W.	410	0.120
23	29.522	57.2	48.0	73	7	64.2	52.4	W. WNW.	233	0.000
24	29.943	54.9	46.5	75	9	64.4	48.1	WNW. W. SW.	144	0.000
25	29.672	56.4	53.1	89	10	61.7	53.6	SW. S. SE.	193	0.210

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.937 29.695 29.494 29.458 29.743 29.951 29.754
Temperature of Air .. 58.6° 61.2° 59.1° 56.6° 60.1° 57.8° 58.2°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 52.6° 55.9° 53.6° 53.9° 54.1° 51.9° 53.7°
Direction of Wind .. W. W. SW. SW. WSW. WNW. W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 26.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
2 29 12 48	3 5 3 25	3 45 4 3	4 23 4 42	5 0 5 21	5 42 6 2	6 23 6 48

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr.

HENRY IRVING.
MONDAY, JULY 21, THE BELLS (last time), at 8.30—Mr. Irving, &c.
TUESDAY, JULY 22, CHARLES I. (last time), at 8.30—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, HAMLET (last time), at 7.30—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
THURSDAY, JULY 24, LADY OF LYONS (last time), at 8.30—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, JULY 25 and 26, MR. IRVING'S ANNUAL BENEFIT. The Performance will commence at 7.30 with the First Act of Shakespeare's KING RICHARD III., followed by Fourth Act of RICHELIEU, Fourth Act of CHARLES I., Third Act of LOUIS XI., Third Act of HAMLET; terminating with the Play scene, and concluding with Kenney's Farce of RAISING THE WIND—Jeremy Diddler, Mr. Irving.
SATURDAY, JULY 26, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON, at EIGHT, will be presented W. G. Wills' play, EUGENE ARAM; followed by RAISING THE WIND. The Last Morning Performance of the Season will be on SATURDAY, JULY 26, commencing at TWO o'clock, particulars of which will be announced.
Box-Office open daily from Ten to Five, where full casts of the plays can be obtained and seats booked for all parts of the house, excepting Pit and Gallery.

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL!! ARIEL!!!
A new grand Mystic and Poetical Ballet, entitled ETHEREA, at 10.15, in which ARIEL appears in her wonderful Flying Dance and Magic Flights of forty feet.

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL!! ARIEL!!!
The Morning Post says:—"Grace, ingenuity, and celerity are united in remarkable combination." "This performance is novel, pretty, and unique, and therefore well worth seeing."

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT at Eight. PAT'S PARADISE at Nine. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Mlles. Ada, Broughton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Price, 6d. to 2s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE WORLD-FAMED

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
The Oldest-Established and the most Popular Entertainment in the Universe, the present being their

FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL, in one continuous Season, without the break of a single lawful night throughout the entire period.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT:
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, THREE AND EIGHT,
all the year round.
Fautouls, &c.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for Programmes.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
"£100 REWARD." New First Part. After which, OUR CALICO BALL, a Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain. Concluding with BACK FROM INDIA, a New Second Part. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.—Last Week of the Season.

THE CAUCASUS, CRIMEA, RUSSIA, ITALY, &c.—
EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by Signor PREMAZZI, Professor of Fine Arts at the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg. NOW ON VIEW at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly, Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF MODERN PAINTINGS IS NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; SEASON TICKETS, FIVE SHILLINGS.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 3 ft. by 2 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldier of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ECCE HOMO and the ASCENSION.—DORÉ'S Two New Works, with all his other Great Pictures, at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Ten to six daily. Admission, 1s.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 63, Pall-mall.
H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—The Gallery is NOW OPEN for the Twenty-fourth Season with an entirely New Exhibition of Oil and Water-Colour Paintings, by celebrated English and Foreign Artists, for Sale. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

NOW READY,
VOL. LXXIV., ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
Elegantly bound, cloth, gilt 20s. 0d.
In Paper Covers 15s. 0d.
Cases for binding above 2s. 6d.
Reading Cases for Single Copies 2s. 0d.
Portfolios for holding Six Months' Numbers ... 4s. 0d.
Office: 193, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1879.

Amid accessories of the most profoundly impressive character, the body of Louis Napoleon, the Prince Imperial, was on Saturday last committed to the tomb. England, in association with whose military service he fell, paid to his mortal remains, since transported hither with vigilant and tender care, such homage as may well express her own sorrow for the melancholy event, but which can do but little, of course, to lighten the burden of woe which oppresses the bosom of the Imperial lady who is now, not merely a widow, but childless. A public but not an officially State Funeral served to draw together at Chiselmurst a representation of all classes of English people, from her Majesty the Queen to her humblest subjects, for the purpose of testifying respect for the departed and feeling commiseration for the bereaved Empress. Necessarily, in this act of devotion there was a personal intermingling of the Royal House and what yet remains of the Bonapartist family. The Funeral was significant of every sentiment befitting so solemn an occasion, save such as might have indicated a political purpose and it was, perhaps, all the more stirring to the tenderer emotions of humanity, inasmuch as it was strictly and purely personal in its meaning. We have gone to the grave to weep with no other view than to express the affectionate regret we feel in the untimely loss of the honoured guest whom we had taught the profession of Arms, and who was cut off in voluntary service with our own Army.

Considered merely as a spectacle, the Funeral of the Prince was sufficiently striking. But it is not in this light that most people will regard it, nor is this the characteristic of it which will be best remembered. Every incident of it betokened the sincerity and depth of the mental and moral feelings which it excited. The tears were real. The distressful commiseration for the loss which the Empress Eugénie has sustained was but feebly illustrated by the sights and sounds, "the pomp and circumstance" of the occasion. Mind rather than matter was pre-eminent in giving voice to the public sorrow. From beginning to end of what may be called the melancholy pageant, a genuine pathos pervaded its every feature. Especially was this the case in connection

with the movements of our own Royal Family. In this respect, what must be described as a public funeral presented characteristics seldom seen except at private interments of the dead. There was no theatrical display—none, at least, inappropriate to the solemnity—but a real outburst of manly and womanly emotion. The tragic elements which prevailed at the death of the Prince, the inexpressible desolation of the Imperial Mother, the lessons of mutability in human affairs which the case enforced upon the mind, the remembrance of the virtues of the departed young man, and the tale of broken hopes, baffled aspirations, and defeated purposes which the circumstances so rudely told, pre-occupied the thoughts and feelings of the mourners, and shut off for the time being all interest in the mere external traits of the scene. The realities to which it pointed stood out so clearly from the outward semblances in which they were pictured that the latter were forgotten, and the overpowering force of the former was exclusively recognised. Seldom in recent times has any public ceremonial so closely touched the hearts of those who took part in it.

We are in hopes that, after a brief interval of reflection, even the most ardent supporters of the French Republic will admire, rather than resent, the deep personal interest which has been displayed in this country in association with the Burial of the Prince Imperial. It will, no doubt, be remembered that Louis Napoleon was the guest of the Nation; that, together with his parents, he cast in his lot with us when yet in his boyhood; that he received instruction and submitted to discipline in our Military Schools; that in his going in and out amongst us he engaged the sympathies of all with whom he came in contact; that he voluntarily and persistently elected to join his comrades when they were ordered out to South Africa; that he met his death in a manner which, even as Englishmen, we could not but deplore; that, in some sort, we felt ourselves responsible for his cruel "taking off;" and that, without the smallest reference to political susceptibilities or antipathies, we were, whether we chose it or not, practically guardians of his welfare. Of the sense which these considerations excited in our minds we have given unaffected expression at his Funeral. No generous people could have done less. We have treated him as one belonging to ourselves, while we have held ourselves completely aloof from any tendencies he may have betrayed, or any thoughts he may have entertained, touching the political future of his country. He was a genuine Frenchman, but we have mourned over him as we should have done over an Englishman of like position, character, and promise. We have never discovered even in the highest walks of our society any special interest in impeding the progress of the Republic in France. On the contrary, we have noted the self-restrained attitude which it has assumed with satisfaction, and that satisfaction has been almost unanimously and loudly expressed. We have not changed our attitude in this regard. To bewail a friend does not necessarily imply a participation in all the expectations which his friends have cherished of him. France need not fear the outbreak of Imperialism in this country—at least so far as she is concerned. Any attempt to turn late events to political account against the established Government of France, or against the Constitution which she has thought fit to adopt, would instantly provoke an opposition so general and irresistible as to demonstrate its futility.

No! Our sorrow at the tomb of the Prince Imperial forebodes no danger to the settled institutions of our neighbour. Neither our Queen, nor our Court, nor our Parliament, nor our Army, is ignorant of the true foundations upon which international friendship must rest for security. It is not for us to dictate to others the form of Government under which they shall live. Our history, from time immemorial, has exhibited no love of Caesarism in the British Race. But we are mindful of the duties of hospitality, and the personal affections which we form either for Princes or for Leaders of the people, we do not readily surrender to suspicions or susceptibilities not grounded upon facts. We have bidden farewell as became us to Prince Louis Napoleon. We shall also minister tenderly, as becomes us, such consolation as we can to the Empress Eugénie. But we shall not join to assist in the plans, whatever they may be, of the Bonapartist Family. While the tears are still in our eyes, we honestly give our hands to the French Republic, and, so long as the French people approve of it, we unfeignedly wish it "God speed."

Mr. Isaac Spooner, who has been stipendiary magistrate for the Wolverhampton district for twenty years, has resigned his office through ill-health.

Mr. Kenneth Reed, youngest son of the chairman of the London School Board, and Mr. W. Anderson, of Queen's College, Belfast, left the head of Luke Allen in canoes on the 18th inst. and have not since been heard of; but their boats have been found empty. Sir Charles and Lady Reed have gone to Carrick-on-Shannon to await tidings of their son, but it is feared that the young men have perished.

In dealing with the will of the late Mr. Sullivan, M.P., Judge Warren on Wednesday held that the law did not require a codicil to be signed by the witnesses in the presence of each other. The Judge made an arrangement between the litigating parties—a rule of Court under which Mrs. Sullivan obtained £1000 per annum and the heir-at-law £16,000, the remainder passing to the testator's sister; and the will and codicil being admitted to probate.

THE COURT.

The Queen received at dinner at Windsor Castle at the end of last week his Excellency the Italian Ambassador and Madame Menabrea, the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Mr. and Lady Fanny Lambart, Viscountess Downe, General Sir Charles Henry Ellice, Sir Charles Lennox Wyke (Minister at Copenhagen), Lieutenant-General Sir H. Ponsonby, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pickard.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, went by railway to Chiselmhurst, and drove from the station to Camden House, where her Majesty was received by Prince Napoleon, Prince Victor and Prince Louis Bonaparte, Princess Mathilde, Prince Charles Napoleon Bonaparte, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Prince Murat, Princess Eugénie de Murat, the Duchesse de Mouchy (Princess Anna Murat), the Duc de Bassano, and M. Pietri. The Queen was conducted to the *chapelle ardente*, where the remains of the lamented Prince Louis Napoleon were laid. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice deposited a wreath of laurels and a cross of flowers upon the coffin. The Queen witnessed the departure of the funeral procession from Camden House, and then saw the Empress Eugénie for a few minutes, after which her Majesty returned to Windsor. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, accompanied by Prince Leopold, arrived at the castle in the evening from London.

The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. B. F. Westcott, D.D., officiated. Lieutenant-Colonel W. Leigh Pemberton, 60th King's Royal Rifle Corps, arrived at the castle and dined with her Majesty. Lady Adela Larking, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pickard were included in the Royal dinner party.

The Earl of Yarmouth (Comptroller of the Household) had an audience of the Queen on Monday to present an address from the House of Commons. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn left the castle for Aldershot. Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland (Countess of Cromartie), and General Lord Napier of Magdala dined with her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have taken daily driving and walking exercise. M. Basil Vereschagin has submitted for her Majesty's inspection his picture of the Prince of Wales at Jeypore, India.

The Duchess Dowager of Athole, Viscount Torrington, and Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell have succeeded Lady Abercromby, Viscount Hawarden, and Major C. E. Phipps as Lady, Lord, and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen's state concert at Buckingham Palace took place on Wednesday.

Her Majesty has conferred upon Mr. Walter Eugène de Souza the honour of knighthood. Sir Walter Eugène de Souza is well known in Calcutta and other parts of India for the large charities provided and supported by himself and his family.

The Queen has appointed Frederic Walter Kerr, Esq., Page of Honour to her Majesty, vice Count Gleichen, resigned.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales distributed the prizes and diplomas won during the year by the pupils of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind at Upper Norwood. Her Royal Highness was accompanied to the college by the Prince and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales and Prince Louis of Battenberg. The Queen is patron of the institution, and one of the pupils, Prince Alexander of Hesse, a cousin of the Princess, played a duet with Mr. Carl Deichmann at the concert which preceded the prize distribution. Prince Alexander of Hesse gained the prize for English history.

The Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, drove to Woolwich Arsenal yesterday week for the purpose of being present at the disembarkation of the remains of Prince Louis Napoleon from her Majesty's ship *Enchantress*. Prince Waldemar of Denmark, who had been on a visit to the Prince and Princess, left Marlborough House to rejoin the Danish corvette *Heimdal* at Southampton.

The Prince and Princess went to Camden Place, Chiselmhurst, on Saturday last to attend the funeral of Prince Louis Napoleon. The Prince, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, and the Duke of Cambridge were pall-bearers. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden, Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Leiningen, the Duke of Teck, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and Count Gleichen, accompanied the Prince and Princess to Chiselmhurst. The following members of the Prince's household were present:—Colonel Kingscote, Colonel Teesdale, Colonel A. Ellis, and Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Prince Leopold visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House.

The Prince and Princess, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, attended Divine on Sunday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

The Duke of Cambridge visited the Prince and Princess on Monday, and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess dined with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and the Countess Karolyi at the Embassy in Belgrave-square.

On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses went to the National Orphan Home, Ham-common, where the Princess distributed Lady Peck's prizes to the pupils of the institution. Prizes were presented by ladies to her Royal Highness, £400 being thus realised in aid of the funds. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Duke and Duchess of Westminster's ball at Grosvenor House, at which were also present the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Teck, Prince Christian, and the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway.

The Prince and Princess, with other members of the Royal family, were present at the State Concert on Wednesday evening at Buckingham Palace.

On Thursday the Prince laid the foundation-stone of the new building for the extension of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, of which his Royal Highness is patron. The Princess was present. The new building is opposite to the existing hospital, and will contain 137 beds. Lord Derby, the President, read an address, to which the Prince returned a cordial reply.

The Prince and Princess and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will open the new Union Dock at Great Grimsby on the 22nd.

The Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught, were present at the 55th Eton and Harrow Cricket-Match, at Lord's Ground.

The Duchess of Connaught opened the Bazaar which has been held at the Club-House, South Camp, Aldershot, in aid of the funds of Trinity Church, recently erected in the town of Aldershot. The Duke of Connaught and the Duchess, with Prince Louis of Battenberg, dined with Earl and Countess Spencer yesterday week at Spencer House. After dinner the Countess had a small and early reception to meet their Royal

Highnesses. On Wednesday the Duchess received at Buckingham Palace a deputation of the young maidens of Great Britain, who presented her with a handsome Bible.

The Duchess of Cambridge sent and had placed upon the coffin of Prince Louis Napoleon a cross of violets.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief visited Aldershot Camp on Wednesday for the purpose of witnessing the troops going through a sham fight.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined with Lady Georgiana Codrington on Monday at her residence in James-street, Buckingham-gate. Later in the evening Lady Georgiana Codrington had a reception.

His Excellency Count Schouvaloff has left the Russian Embassy in Chesham-place for the Continent. During the temporary absence of Count Schouvaloff M. Bartholomei, Chancellor of the Embassy, will act as *Chargé-d'Affaires*.

Lady Holland gave a garden party on Wednesday afternoon at Holland House, Kensington, which was attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baldwin, John Richard, Bengal Chaplain, to be Vicar of Dewsbury. Cheetham, Canon; Archdeacon of Southwark. Evans, Alfred Palmer; Curate of St. John's, North Woolwich. Godson, G. St. A.; Vicar of Moulsham. Hall, John M.; Rector of Harescombe-with-Pitchcombe, Gloucestershire. Ibbotson, E.; Chaplain, All Saints' Convalescent Hospital, Eastbourne. Lucas, Herbert Hamilton; Rector of Preston, Rutland. Peacock, E.; Curate of Thoverton; Vicar of Netherex, Exeter. Pryock, John; Rector of All Saints' with St. John Baptist, Huntingdon. St. John Mildmay, C. Arundell; Rector of Denton, Norfolk. Shand, T. R. H.; Rector of Clayton-with-Keymer, Sussex. Sneyd, Gustavus Alfred; Rector of Chastleton, Oxon. Stone, R. B.; Vicar of Thornaby, Stockton-on-Tees.—*Guardian*.

The Curates' Augmentation Fund has recently received three legacies, amounting to £1903.

The Bishop of Exeter will to-morrow (Sunday) morning preach the annual sermon of the Clergy Relief Corporation at St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate.

The consecration of the Rev. Canon Walsham How as Bishop of Bedford will take place in St. Paul's Cathedral on the Festival of St. James, Friday, July 25.

The Company appointed for the Revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament have finished their fifty-eighth session. The second revision has been continued as far as the end of Psalm cxlviii.

The Archbishop of York has invited all the Bishops of the Northern Province to join in directing the use of the prayer for fair weather in all churches. He has addressed the same direction to the clergy of the diocese of York.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the annual distribution of prizes at the Lambeth Schools yesterday week, and gave an address, in which he spoke of the interest now taken by all classes in education, and of the great advantages which the rising generation enjoy in that respect. Last Saturday his Grace laid the foundation-stone of a college at Croydon for the better education of women.

The Bishop of Bloemfontein held an ordination at his cathedral on Trinity Sunday, when the following were admitted as deacons:—William Henry Robins, Charles Barton Shaw, John William Stenson, and Henry Peter Higginson, all of St. Cyprian's Theological College, Bloemfontein, and the last-named also of St. Bees' Theological College, Cumberland. The Archdeacon of Bloemfontein (Dr. Croghan) preached the sermon.

On Sunday week, before the early celebration at Kilhampton, the Bishop of Truro admitted with imposition of hands Mr. E. Chamier, B.A., University College, Oxon (a solicitor at Stratton), to the office of Reader in the Church of England, and licensed him for work in the parishes of Kilhampton and Poughill. The Bishop has also licensed Thomas Melhuish Comyns (Scholar Cancellarii, Truro) as Reader for the parishes of Kilhampton and Kenwyn.

On Thursday, the 10th inst., the Chancel of the parish church of Eccles, near Attleborough, was, after thorough restoration, re-opened for Divine service. The east window has been filled with stained glass, the subject chosen, the Ascension, in memory of the late Richard Lubbock, thirty-eight years Rector of the parish. The Archdeacon of Norfolk, preacher at the afternoon service, made an earnest appeal to a numerous congregation to promote and assist the work of restoration throughout the rest of the church. The building is of more than local interest. Till the time of Henry VIII. the Bishops of Norwich had a residence in Eccles, and the south aisle of the parish church, allowed to become a ruin towards the close of the last century, was used as the episcopal chapel.

A correspondent of the *Guardian* sends the following extract from a religious paper of the date of 1823:—"The following were the receipts during the last year of the principal societies in the metropolis:—For Promoting Christian Knowledge, £53,720; for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £19,512; British and Foreign Bible, £103,802; British and Foreign School (about), £1600; Church Missionary, £32,975; Wesleyan ditto, £33,697; London ditto, £29,437; Moravian ditto, £7192; Naval and Military Bible, £2040; for the Conversion of Jews, £10,689; Hibernian, £5378; Religious Tract, £9261; Church of England Tract, £514; for the Relief of Poor Pious Clergymen, £2219; Continental, £1074; London Female Penitentiary, £4075; African Institution, £1124; Sunday School Society for Ireland, £3193; Hibernian Bible, £5679; Prayer Book and Homily, £2056; Irish Religious Book and Tract, £3943; Sunday School Union, £1762.

The Rev. Samuel Cheetham has been appointed by the Bishop of Rochester to succeed the Ven. E. H. Fisher in the Archdeaconry of Southwark. Mr. Cheetham graduated at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1850, when he was sixth senior optime and eighth in first class Classical Tripos. In the following year he was ordained by the Bishop of Chester while Fellow of his college, and in 1853 he became assistant-tutor, a post which he resigned in 1858, when he accepted the Curacy of Hitchin, Herts. In 1861 he was appointed to the vice-principalship of the Theological College at Chichester, where he remained for two years, during which he also held the curacy of St. Bartholomew's. In 1863 Mr. Cheetham was elected to the Professorship of Pastoral Theology at King's College, London, and in 1866 he resigned his Fellowship at Cambridge. He is at present Chaplain of Dulwich College, having been elected by the governors in 1866. Professor Cheetham has published a work on "The Law of the Land and the Law of the Mind," and has contributed to the *Quarterly Review* and other publications. He was the author of the Lecture on "Pearson" in Canon Barry's volume of King's College Lectures on "Masters in English Theology," and in his essay on the famous author of the treatise on the Creed he insisted strongly on the importance of maintaining a learned body of clergymen who are not only preachers but theologians.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Volunteers who aim to win the prizes of the National Rifle Association began on Monday last, from a business point of view. But the Victorias and London Scottish, according to the wont of these well-seasoned and hospitable campaigners, had pitched their tents some days earlier. The Victorias on Sunday held a special camp service of their own, conducted by their own regimental chaplain; and the spiritual wants of the general body of volunteers were attended to by Dr. Neville, Bishop of Dunedin. The Canadian team arrived in camp on Saturday and were received by Colonel Gzowski, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, by whose instrumentality the Dominion Rifle Association was first formed. Neither the weather nor the saturated condition of the ground seemed to have any terrors for the volunteers, whose entries for the several prizes were very little short of the exceptionally high totals of last year. This year's arrangements include an important alteration as to the public. The council decided that at gun-fire no one would be admitted except on payment of half the usual admission-fee, or sixpence each. This new rule led to a riot on Tuesday evening, a number of men assembling for the purpose of effecting a free entrance into the camp through a breach of uprooted palings, but being effectually repulsed by the officers and privates in charge of the camp. Ere the shooting is referred to, it should be remarked that the English Twenty have sustained a great loss, and all frequenters of Wimbledon will miss a most popular officer in Captain Field, of the H.A.C., who for many years acted as captain of the English Twenty.

The shooting for the Alfred and Alexandra Prizes was begun on Monday; but the only competition concluded on the first day was the Alfred, a prize that was instituted in 1873. Last year, for the first time, it was won with a highest possible score. This year the feat has been more than paralleled, for whereas then only Lieutenant Ward, of the 2nd Flintshire, succeeded in putting in a bull's-eye for each of his seven shots, no less than four marksmen on Monday exhibited the same steadiness, each scoring 35, and the four chief money prizes, amounting in the aggregate to £55, had therefore to be divided between Corporal Brand, 26th Kent; Quartermaster-Sergeant Larmer, 5th Surrey; Lieutenant Livesay, 1st Sussex; and Private F. Osborne, of Birmingham. Subsequently, in accordance with the new regulation as to the settlement of ties, but for the honour of place simply, these four fired three extra shots each, with the result of placing Private Osborne at the top. At the Alexandra 500 yards stage, Private Varso, London Irish, made 35 points; and the same highest possible score was attained in the Windmill competition by Colour-Sergeant Riley, 3rd Westmorland, who, in shooting off the ties, made 14, and was the winner.

The contest for the *Daily Telegraph* Cup and Prizes was commenced and finished on Tuesday. The first prize consists of a silver jug and two goblets, in case, of the value of fifty guineas; and it is supplemented by thirty-six money prizes given by the N.R.A., of the aggregate value of £100. It was won by Private Smith, 41st Middlesex, with a score of 35 points, Private Gentles, 1st Stirling, making a similar score, but being beaten on the tie.

In the first stage of the competition for the Queen's Prize on Tuesday, some good shooting was chronicled. 2363 competed in the first stage for 360 money prizes of the aggregate value of £1668, the best shot taking £60 and the silver medal. In the second stage the best sixty shots will compete for the Queen's Prize and the gold medal. The scoring for the Queen's on Tuesday fully supported the view of those who were of opinion that even at short ranges the Martini-Henry would surpass the Snider in accuracy. No fewer than six competitors made the highest possible score of 35. Twenty-three made scores of 34, and thirty-nine made scores of 33. The successful marksmen at 200 yards were:—Sergeant O'Brien, 41st Middlesex (Enfield); Private R. Smith, of the same corps; Private Clarke, 1st Renfrew; Sergeant Roberts, 1st Devon; Private Clarke, 10th Gloucester; and Sergeant Chubb, 7th Stafford. Among those who had fallen only one point short of the coveted all-bull's-eyes were Sergeant Sutherland, 31st Lanark; Private Hay, Artists; Corporal Dakin, Swindon; Private Turner, Artists; Major Young, 39th Middlesex; Lieutenant M'Kerrall, London Scottish; Quartermaster Curtis, 1st Surrey; Sergeant Crouch, also of the Camberwell Corps; Private Fulcher, 1st Cambridge; Sergeant Bolt, 5th Devon; Sergeant McAuslan, 6th Dumbarton; and Private Love, 6th Ayrshire. The names of many marksmen who have made themselves famous at previous Wimbledon meetings are conspicuous in the above list. On Wednesday the competitors shot at 500 yards. Private Kydd, Forfar, made at 200 yards 33 points, and at 500 succeeded in making 34, bringing his total to 67, or three points only below the highest possible score. He was soon followed by Colour-Sergeant Heemson with 65; Lieutenant Dickenson (Cumberland), Captain Ford (Devon), 64 each; Sergeant Roberts (Devon), Lieutenant Akerigg (Cumberland), Quartermaster-Sergeant Edgar (Dorset), and Private Humphry (Cambridge University), 63 each; Private Clarke, Gloucester, 66; &c. The great successes of the day were twelve and ten bull's-eyes, respectively made by Mr. Humphry, of Cambridge, and Mr. Mackenzie, of the Edinburgh Long-Range Club, for the Whiteley and Pigou prizes.

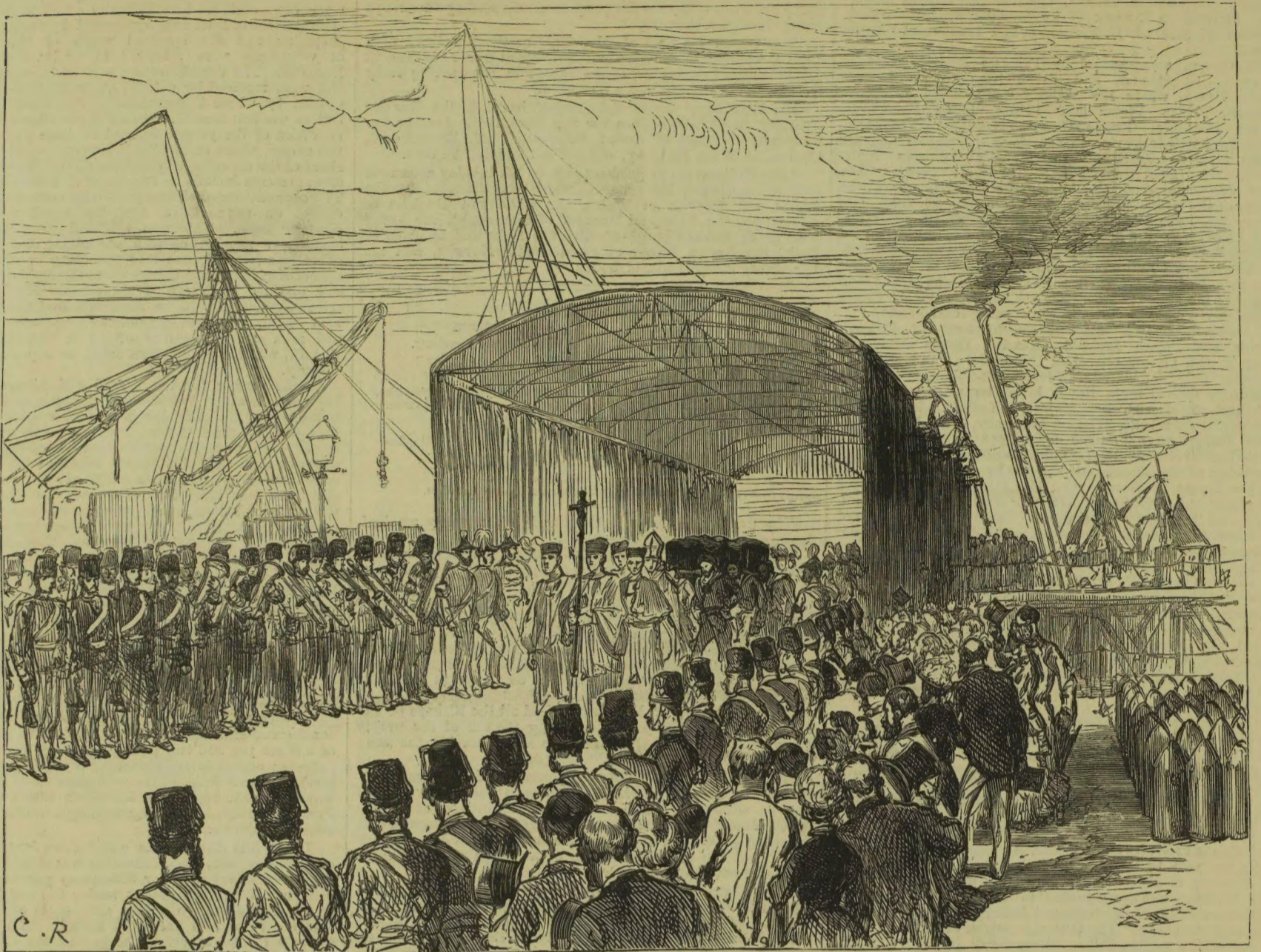
The winner of the Silver Medal, £60, and Silver Badge, in the Queen's first stage, on Thursday, was Quartermaster Macdonald, 10th Forfarshire. At noon, Private Rae, Stirling, Gold Medallist of last year, stood first, with 94—one point below the winning score of last year. It was then reported that another Gold Medallist, named Atkinson, with whom Rae a few years ago lost a tie, had also made 94. It turned out, however, that two men of that name were competing—Corporal Atkinson, 1st Durham, the Gold Medallist of 1875 and Private Atkinson, 3rd Renfrew, a new shot at Wimbledon. It was the latter who tied Rae at 94 points. These were soon eclipsed, however. Just before the cessation of firing for luncheon Quartermaster Macdonald, 10th Forfarshire, put in score of 33 at 600 yards, which, added to the 63 obtained at the two previous ranges, put him a point ahead of everybody.

The shooting for the Princess Alexandra prizes was continued on Thursday; Friday is fixed in the programme for the Prince of Wales's and St. George's competitions, with a variety of other interesting contests; and Saturday's bill-of-fare comprises the continuation of the Prince of Wales's contest, the Lords and Commons match, and the China Cup.

We have much pleasure in adding that a handsome writing-desk, made from various Canadian woods, was presented on Tuesday to Captain Mildmay, the secretary of the association, at the Canadian camp, by Colonel Gzowski, on behalf of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

The Roumanian Ministers on Wednesday tendered their resignation to Prince Charles, and the Chambers immediately assembled in sections to consult upon the course to be pursued in view of the step taken by the Government.

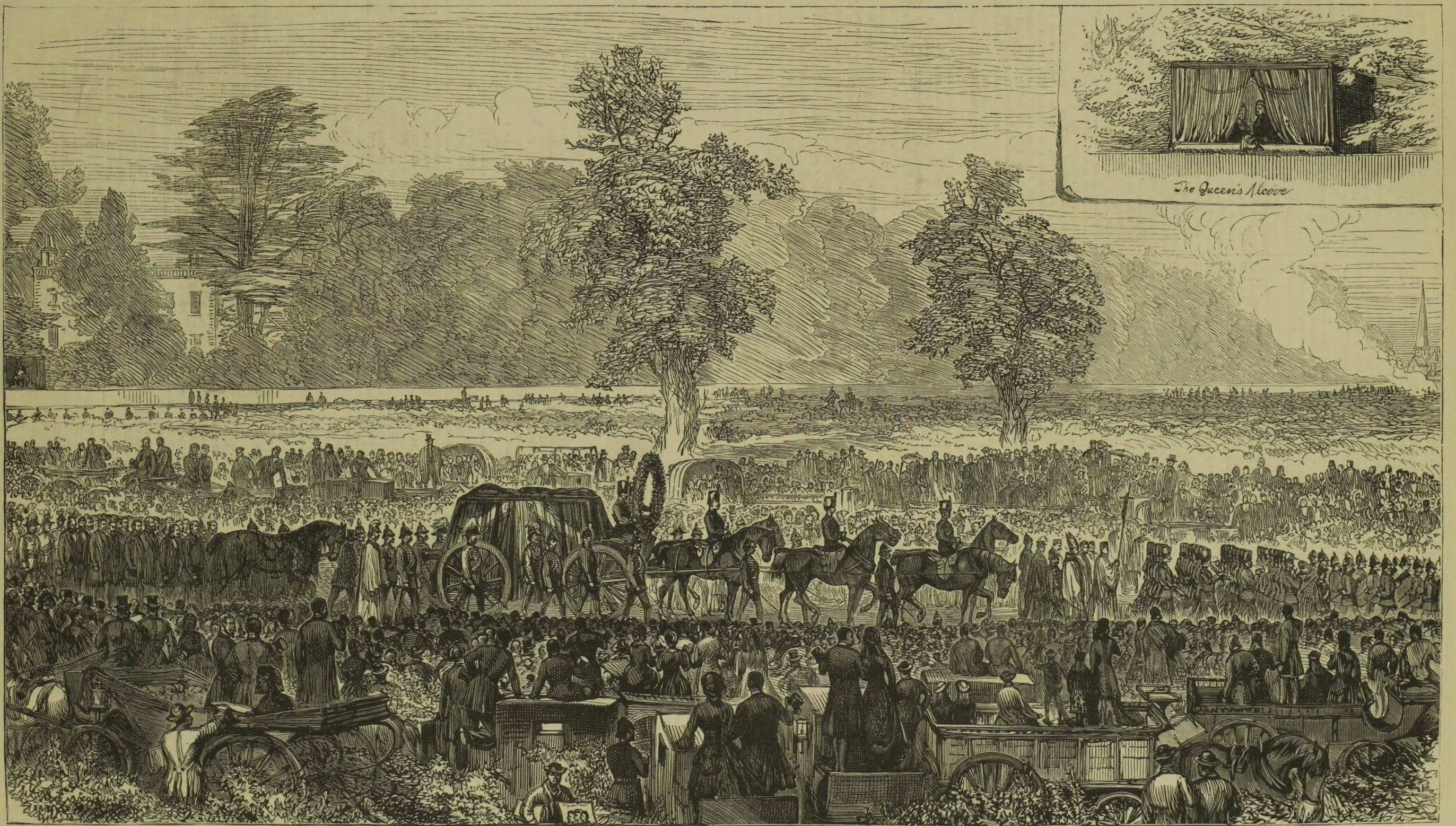
FUNERAL OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.



THE PROCESSION AT THE T PIER, WOOLWICH ARSENAL.



THE TEMPORARY MORTUARY, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, WHERE THE OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION TOOK PLACE.



FUNERAL OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL: THE PROCESSION FROM CAMDEN PLACE TO THE CHURCH AT CHISELHURST.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Both Chambers met yesterday week. The Senate was occupied mainly with the railway schemes. The Chamber proceeded with the Budget, the general discussion on which was closed, and the clauses of the Budget of Receipts proceeded with. The Chamber of Deputies on Saturday adopted the opening clauses of the Senatorial Bill relating to the establishment of the seat of the Legislature in Paris, and resolved to defer until Tuesday the voting upon article 5, the original draught of which was amended by the Senate. The Chamber decided not to sit on Monday, the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille. The Bureau of the Senate on Tuesday elected the Committee upon M. Jules Ferry's Educational Bill. It is composed of MM. Jules Simon, Daguene, Lavernière, Buffet, and Parien, who are hostile to the bill, and MM. Foucher du Careil, Schœlcher, Pelletan, and Bertauld, in favour of it; consequently, five opponents and four adherents of the measure. In the Chamber of Deputies the debate on the bill relative to the return of the Chambers to Paris was concluded on clause 5, which maintains the right of the President of the Chambers to make a direct call upon the military forces for protection, was adopted by 310 votes against 131. The debate on the Budget was then resumed, and the whole of the direct taxes were voted.

On Sunday about 19,000 of the troops of Paris and its immediate neighbourhood were reviewed by President Grévy at Longchamps. Great crowds of people were present, notwithstanding the bad weather. The official tribune, decorated with flags and shields bearing the letters "R. F." was occupied by President Grévy, M. Martel, M. Gambetta, General Giesley, and Admiral Jaureguiberry. The Duc de Nemours and Marshal and Madame MacMahon were also present.

A private meeting, presided over by the Duc de Laroche-foucault Bisaccia and attended by over 4000 persons, was held in the Cirque d'Hiver at Paris on the 10th inst., to protest against the Ferry Law.

Monday being the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille, various fêtes took place in Paris in celebration of the event. M. Gambetta held a reception at the Palais Bourbon, the entertainment provided including a concert, supported by the most eminent singers in Paris, and a ballet, in which the dancers were dressed in the costumes of 1789, the airs as well as the steps being taken from the best authorities of that period. The soirée was a brilliant success, and was attended by the whole Diplomatic Body, the leading members of the political, financial, and literary world, all the Ministers, and many Senators and Deputies.

The *Times* Correspondent at Paris describes two scenes on Monday night in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of the storming of the Bastille. One was M. Gambetta's reception, which appears to have been successful, but dull. But, he says, the chief interest of the evening lay elsewhere. "On leaving the Palais Bourbon, I went straight to the Bastille fête in the Bois de Boulogne, got up under the presidency of M. Victor Hugo and M. Louis Blanc for the benefit of the amnestied Communists. At the grand entrance of the Bois, where I was obliged to alight, there was seen in the distance a blaze of light of all colours advancing towards me, and up came about 1000 or 1500 persons, men and women, with red lanterns, tricolour flags, and torches in serried ranks. The dense mass filled the whole road, their lanterns and torches gleaming in the darkness of a starless night. The women had tucked up their dresses and showed their white petticoats. Two bands played the *Marseillaise* and the *Champs de Départ*. Spasmodic blazes of Bengal lights from time to time lit up the advancing procession. Along the route were massed thousands of spectators, who responded to the cry of *Vive la République*. Mixing with the crowd, I only once heard the cry of *Vive la Commune*, and it was not echoed. I struck out in front of the procession and drove forward to the Arc de Triomphe there to await it. Here spectators were crowded in every corner. The procession approached. It was singing *Marchons, marchons, qu'un sang impur*, &c., when suddenly red and green Bengal lights lit up the Arc de Triomphe. I was curious to see what would follow, for it was strange enough to see the Arc de Triomphe illuminated in honour of amnestied Communists. Would it pass under the arch, would it go down the Champs Elysées, would it go down to the Palais Bourbon and cheer M. Gambetta's fête? It reached the arch and turned to the right amid fresh Bengal lights. The music grew louder, the voices shriller, and the procession passed round the arch, and halted at the side of the popular *bas-relief*. Some words were exchanged, the band played again, cheers rang from every side, then the lanterns and torches were put out, and the crowd slowly dispersed at the order of a group of some ten persons. The spectacle was really picturesque, and the brilliant but staid festivities of the Palais Bourbon cannot be compared with this popular display."

A service for the repose of the soul of the late Prince Louis Napoleon, held at Lyons last Saturday morning, led to a popular outbreak, the disturbance lasting over an hour.

ITALY.

Signor Cairoli submitted to King Humbert on Saturday an almost complete list of the members of the new Cabinet. With the exception of the two subordinate portfolios of the Navy and Commerce, the Ministry is constituted as follows:—Signor Cairoli, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Signor Villa, Minister of the Interior; Signor Gualdi, Minister of Finance; Signor Baccarini, Minister of Public Works; Signor Vare, Minister of Grace and Justice; Signor Perez, Minister of Public Instruction; and Signor Bonelli, Minister of War. Signor Perez was Minister of Public Works in the second Depretis Administration; Signor Baccarini held that portfolio under Signor Cairoli last year; and General Bonelli entered the same Cabinet on the retirement of General Bruzzo in October, 1878. The other Ministers now hold office for the first time.

SPAIN.

The debate in the Congress on the reply to the Speech from the Throne was concluded on Monday night. After a speech from Señor Segasta, the leader of the Constitutionalists, who attacked both the Ministry of Señor Canovas del Castillo and that of General Martínez Campos, the two last statesmen replied, repeating the arguments they had employed in their previous speeches respecting the last Ministerial crisis, the attempt to assassinate the King, and the affairs of Cuba. The address was then voted by 247 against 44.

PORTUGAL.

A Commission has been appointed by the Government to inquire into the cause of the agricultural crisis.

HOLLAND.

The entire Ministry has tendered its resignation for the second time to the King.

Military operations in Acheen have been vigorously resumed by the Dutch, and four strongholds of the enemy have been captured.

GERMANY.

Prince and Princess Bismarck, accompanied by Count

Wilhelm Bismarck, their second son, left Berlin on Wednesday for Kissingen.

The three newly appointed Ministers, Herr Hofman, Herr von Puttkammer, and Herr von Luzius, have gone to Coblenz, in order to be presented to the Emperor and Empress.

M. Friedenthal, Minister of Agriculture, on retiring from the German Ministry, has been raised to the peerage. A similar honour was offered to M. Falck, but he declined it for himself, though he has accepted it for his son, who is a Lieutenant in the Guards.

In the German Parliament on Saturday last the Customs Bill was passed by 217 to 117 votes. The Session was then closed by Prince Bismarck with the expression of the hope that the opening of the next Session would find existing difficulties allayed. There was no speech from the throne.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Dr. Stremayr, the President of the Austrian Council of Ministers, was on Monday unanimously elected by the first division of the Bukovina landowners as their representative in the Reichsrath.

The elections for the Austrian Reichsrath were concluded last Saturday. The result of the elections is the return of 173 members of the Liberal groups and 175 Conservative and National candidates. Three of those elected have declined to sit, while two have been elected for two places, thus rendering necessary five supplementary elections.

Professor Brücke, who has been elected Rector of the University of Vienna, is the first Protestant who has held that office since the foundation of the University.

The seventh Corn and Seed Market at Vienna will be held on the 25th and 26th of next month. An international exhibition of engines and implements for flour mills, bakeries, breweries, distilleries, and agriculture will be connected with it.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial order was published yesterday week empowering the Governors-General to exercise their discretion in political cases, and send them for trial before the military courts or the ordinary tribunals.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that a fatal torpedo explosion occurred at Cronstadt on the 9th inst. Five men were killed, seven dangerously wounded, of whom several have since died, and ten slightly wounded. The accident is attributed to carelessness. An explosion is also reported at Omsk, in Siberia. A pound of gunpowder was placed under the floor of the private apartments of the superintendent of the prison, and exploded. The building caught fire, but the fire was soon put out, and no one was hurt.

The *Moscow Gazette* understands that the National Exhibition at Moscow is to be postponed from 1880 to 1881, in consequence of the inability of Russian manufacturers to prepare goods for show in so short an interval as is now allowed them. The work of erecting the building will, however, go on.

The *Odessa Messenger* states that never before has there been so much corn stored at Odessa as at the present time, as no orders come from abroad, and every day there arrive from 100 to 150 cartloads.

The Government is fitting out an expedition to explore the Siberian rivers, with a view to improving the navigation between the seacoast and the interior. The exploring party will make charts of the river Obi, map out the channel by means of buoys, and determine the conditions which govern the navigation of the stream. A sum of 63,000 roubles has been allotted for this purpose by the Minister of Finance.

AMERICA.

In contrast to what is being experienced in this country, a *Times* telegram says that a wave of intensely warm weather is spreading over the United States, a temperature at or above 100 deg. being reported from South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Missouri, Texas, Nevada, and California, the highest being 109 deg. at Augusta, Georgia, and 103 deg. at Jacksonville, Florida. The temperature in seaboard cities ranges from 95 deg. to 98 deg. At Charleston, on Sunday, fifteen deaths from sunstroke occurred.

Cases of yellow fever, some of which have proved fatal, are stated to have occurred at Memphis.

Mr. William Allen, ex-Governor of Ohio, is dead.

On Thursday, the 10th inst., a powder magazine at Bodie, California, exploded, the shock being felt twenty miles distant. Ten persons were killed and over forty wounded.

Extensive damage has been done by a violent storm to the crops and other property in the west and north-west of the United States and in Canada.

CANADA.

The Orangemen's celebrations at Toronto and Moncton last Saturday passed off without disturbance.

The *Toronto Globe* publishes reports from 400 places in all parts of the Dominion showing that the spring wheat crop promises to be slightly below the average. The "fall" wheat is 11 per cent. above the average crop, and the barley crop will be an average one. The condition of corn is the worst of all the cereal crops.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape Parliament was opened on the 20th ult., when a number of members were sworn in, and Sir David Tennant was re-elected Speaker of the Lower House.

The Governor's speech was read on the following day, and on the 23rd a number of bills were read the second time.

The Colonial Secretary announced in the House of Assembly that the islands in the Orange River were clear of rebels, and that the forces in that district were returning to their homes.

Affairs in Basutoland are unchanged. The colonial forces are still watching Moirosi's Mountain. Some of the yeomanry stationed in Basutoland are to be replaced by Cape Mounted Riflemen, and 500 Fingoes will proceed to assist in surrounding the mountain.

INDIA.

The Viceroy issued last Saturday in the *Gazette of India* a congratulatory address on the skilful conduct and conclusion of the Afghan war. The gallantry, steadiness, and strict discipline of the British troops of all arms, native and European, are (the telegram says) recognised in glowing terms, and also the tact and discretion of the political officers. The address concludes with a warm acknowledgment of the loyalty of the native Princes. It is further announced that the Indian Government have recommended that medals, with clasps for Ali Musjid and Peiwar Kotai, shall be granted to the British force engaged in the campaign.

Prince Alexander is now in possession of the Bulgarian throne. In the Church of St. Michael, in Timova, before the National Assembly which elected him, he has taken the oath of fidelity to the Constitution. On Monday the Prince arrived in Sophia, and, after bread and salt had been presented to him by the inhabitants, he proceeded to the church. The streets were crowded, and decked with flags, and many triumphal arches had been erected. Upon leaving the church the Prince went to the palace, where he received the State officials. In the evening there was a display of fireworks, the town being illuminated in honour of the Prince's arrival.

FINE ARTS.

A picture (signed) by Lorenzo Lotto, part of the bequest of Miss Solly, has been placed in the National Gallery. It represents a family group of a man and woman, probably a husband and wife, in Venetian, or at least Italian, costumes, a little girl and a little boy nearly nude. The former are seated at a table whereon is a dish of cherries, and the man is in the act of giving a bunch of the fruit to the boy. The background is open, presenting a view of a bay, with a mountain, apparently intended for a volcano. One interesting feature of the group is that of the female figure, which in physiognomy, allowing for variations of artistic treatment, dress, and pose is a counterpart of the superb portrait, also in the National Gallery, by Paris Bordone, of a lady of the Genoese family of Brignole—a splendid blonde *bella*, with yellow hair, in a low crimson satin dress, her hand to her hip. Both masters were natives of Treviso, both studied at Venice, and it is evident that one of the portraits of this lady is a copy or close imitation of the other. This circumstance, however, presents some difficulty, since Lotto was the senior of Bordone by about twenty years, though the lady in his picture is but little older than she appears in the superior presentment by his young townsman. And yet one would say, judging by the imperfect draughtsmanship and modelling, and its Venetian character generally, that the group is a comparatively early work by Lotto, painted not long after he was a scholar of Giovanni Bellini and Giorgione. As, however, the age of the lady—nineteen—is given on the Bordone picture, it is certain that (if the same person) she is some years older in Lotto's picture; therefore the latter must have been painted in emulation of the former. But among Lotto's later works are some vastly finer as regards solidity, effect, and chiaroscuro; indeed, certain of his portraits are among the best of his time. But his powers arrived somewhat tardily at maturity. He was born about 1480, and at first established himself at Venice, then returned to Treviso, which was in the Venetian state: he often signed himself *Pictor Venetus*. About 1513, however, he settled in Bergamo, and hence has been called Bergamasco; but according to Vasari he also painted at Ancona, Loretto, and other towns. He died about 1558. At Hampton Court is a fine portrait by him, long attributed to Correggio, the signature having been painted over.

An etching by M. Courty, after Muncaksky's picture of "Milton Dictating 'Paradise Lost' to his Daughters," now exhibiting at Bond-street, has been published. As we remarked, in our review of the picture and the photograph from it, the artist's scheme of effect lends itself readily to reproduction in black and white, and we may now add that his sudden transitions from light to dark with little intermediate gradation is peculiarly fitted for effective interpretation by etching. M. Courty has made the most of this special adaptability of the original, and, bringing his own best powers to the task, has produced a very acceptable version of a work which has striking merit, though, as we have already remarked, not, we think, deserving the encomia it has received abroad.

M. Schoeck, a landscape-painter, who has been *medaillé* at Vienna, is exhibiting a number of his pictures at the gallery, 30, Piccadilly. They represent views in various countries of Europe and North America, including some from the Arctic regions, the fruit, it is said, of ten years' travel. The subjects are interesting; and M. Schoeck is a vigorous painter, with, however, a tendency to force his effects, and his execution is to English eyes rather unpleasantly loaded and unrefined.

Mr. Heath Wilson and Mr. Pullan have dispatched from Florence to London a large design for the decoration of the cupola of St. Paul's, which they offer by way of suggestion to the Decoration Committee. It is earnestly to be hoped that the plan sketched by the late Mr. A. Stevens, and the projected employment of some of our leading artists to execute designs for the mosaic workers, will be reconsidered.

In September next a new gallery and museum will be opened in the Wedgwood Institute at Burslem. On the occasion will be exhibited a collection of paintings by two natives of the district, George Mason and J. Holland, the loan of whose works is invited by the committee. The whole of the pottery and porcelain bought by the Government in the Paris Exhibition of 1878 will be displayed in the new gallery.

The Earl of Bathurst has presented to the Royal Institution a large bust of Dr. William Hyde Wollaston, by Chantrey; and Lady Goldsmid has presented a bust of the late Sir Francis Goldsmid, Q.C., admirably executed in marble by Mr. Theed, to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, in commemoration of the fact that Sir Francis was the first Jew ever called to the Bar.

It is proposed to open a Free Exhibition of Pictures, Drawings, Photographs, &c., during the vacation of the Working Men's College in South London next August and September, when the spacious rooms will be otherwise unused, if owners of such works of art will lend them for this purpose in sufficient number. Every care will be taken of them, and they will be fully insured against loss by fire. South London is destitute of any museum or art-gallery, and it is believed that the inhabitants of the poor and crowded neighbourhood of Lambeth would value such a collection as it is desired to make.

The annual report of the Arundel Society has been issued. The position of the Association remains nearly stationary, though there has been a decline in the number of new members during the last four years. The expenditure was £6325. The publications for this year are chromo-lithographs after P. della Francesca and Giorgione. Next year will be issued a chromo-lithograph of the interior of the Piccolomini Library at Siena, with the frescoes by Pinturicchio, and another after the same painter of the Virgin, Child, and Saints, in the conventual church of Monte Oliveto. Two commissions were given during 1878 for copies from frescoes in the Piccolomini Library. It is proposed to produce a copy from Lord Pembroke's curious picture at Wilton House, representing Richard II. and his Queen praying.

The inhabitants of Barnard Castle, in the county of Durham, are gratified to learn that Mr. Robert Harley, a townsman, has been appointed Curator of the Bowes Museum. Mr. Harley's last appointment was on the staff of Professors at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Previously to that he was Head Master of the School of Art at Cambridge. Before, however, obtaining his Cambridge appointment he had studied in the Royal Academies of London and Antwerp, and in the Department of Science and Art at South Kensington. It will thus be seen that his knowledge of the fine arts is considerable, fully qualifying him for the important post he now holds. The Bowes Museum, as our readers know, has been erected at a cost of more than £100,000 by an individual benefactor. The magnificence of the building is worthy of the art-treasures it will contain, which are of incalculable value. These were collected by Mr. Bowes and his first wife, the Countess of Montalto, during many years, in various parts of Europe. The Bowes Museum, with its contents and its park, will, ultimately, it is understood, be presented to the town of Barnard Castle.

A three-days' meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society terminated at Cheltenham on Thursday, the 10th inst. Mr. T. Gambier Parry was president. The report of the council stated that it had been decided to open two museums—one at Gloucester and the other at Bristol. The first day was devoted to visits to places of antiquarian interest in and around Cheltenham. On Wednesday visits were paid to Southam House, the residence of the late Lord Ellenborough, and one of the oldest houses in the county; Cleve Church, a fine parish and collegiate church, with styles of architecture varying from Early Norman to a Jacobean gallery; and Sudeley Castle, at times the temporary residence of Royalty, and now owned by Mr. J. C. Dent. On Thursday some early British and Roman remains along the brow of the Cotswold hills were inspected, and visits were also paid to two or three churches. There were two evening meetings, at which papers were read on local antiquarian subjects.

The sum fixed by the French Government for next year's Budget for the service of the fine arts is 7,706,730*fr.*, being an augmentation over the Budget for the current year of 186,720*fr.* In the report to the Chamber of Deputies containing this estimate it is incidentally mentioned that a Commission is still considering the means for arresting the decoration of the Pantheon at Paris with religious subjects, and continuing, or even substituting, the decoration already effected by pictures and statues of a secular character, in conformity with the original destination of the edifice, as set forth in the decree of the Assemblée in 1791.

The exhibition of the Musée des Arts Decoratifs, in the Pavillon de Flore of the Tuileries, is in course of being changed into a retrospective exhibition without closing the doors, the cases and objects being replaced *seriatim*. Among the new attractions are a fine collection of works of Arabian art lent by M. de Saint-Maurice.

The authorities of Paris propose to form a gallery to contain all the available views of the city, ancient and modern.

An exhibition of the works of the celebrated sculptor M. Clésinger has been opened in Paris. Included are his beautiful statue of "Phryne," the "Bull of the Campagna," and the two equestrian groups of "Perseus and Andromeda" and "Neus and Dejanira."

The death is announced of Mr. Frederick Richard Lee, R.A., at Cape Colony. Mr. Lee was one of the oldest members of the Royal Academy. He was born, in 1798, at Barnstaple, Devon. At a very early age he received a commission in the 56th Foot, and served in the Netherlands. He quitted the Army in consequence of ill health, and became a student of the Academy in 1818. He devoted himself exclusively to landscape painting, and first exhibited at the British Institution, from whose directors he subsequently received a £50 prize. In 1824 he contributed to the Royal Academy Exhibition. In 1834 he was elected an A.R.A., and in 1838 an R.A. During his long career he was a very constant exhibitor till 1870, when he withdrew to the rank of Honorary Retired Academician; since which period he has occupied most of his time yachting, visiting various distant countries. Several of his pictures were painted in conjunction with Mr. T. Sydney Cooper. Examples of his agreeable and workman-like if somewhat prosaic productions are in the Vernon, Bell, and Sheepshanks' gifts to the nation.

NOVELS.

Trim away some of the melodramatic overgrowth and we have in *How He Won Her*, by Mrs. Eiloart (Samuel Tinsley and Co.), a story which it does one good to read, wholesome in tone, vigorous in style, interesting in subject, worthy in sentiment, human in scope, excellent in purpose. It is not a work of high art, so far as constructive skill and literary graces are concerned; but it is, on the whole, eminently readable, and it possesses the comparatively rare charm of establishing at the outset, and confirming as it proceeds, sympathetic relations between the reader and the most prominent characters. Nothing could very well be more charming, in its simple, touching way, than the romance in which the poor little lame girl and the noble prince of her imagination play the principal parts; or, in its equally simple and almost equally touching, though more homely and more humorous way, than that in which the diffident, unselfish Dick displays his devotion towards the slowly awakened, gradually converted, repentant Mary Ann. But more touching, perhaps, than either is that which is told in a few short graphic paragraphs, describing how the "unpopular man," the despised and low-born merry-lender, was left out in the cold to ponder over the truth or falsehood of the common saying, "tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all." A bitter wail, however, makes itself heard, from time to time, throughout the tale, notwithstanding its generally healthy, cheery strain; and many a harsh, stern, uncompromising utterance seems to testify that the writer feels keenly and resents deeply what is represented as the unreasonable forbearance and martyrdom expected of injured women by public or hypocritical society. Especially is this the case, when the relations between husband and wife or mother and children are dealt with in the spirit of one who seems inclined to apply to those peculiar connections the rule of retaliation implied in the savage law, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. Certainly, in the story under consideration, the provocation given is extreme and the indulgence demanded exceeds that which would accord forgiveness until seventy times seven; but, for all this, there is something which grates unpleasantly upon the feelings when an admirable woman behaves towards her profligate and despicable husband and towards her remarkably steady but almost equally despicable son in the strong-minded manner, accompanied by an unfeminine employment of unanswerable argument and cool irony, which is adopted by the otherwise amiable Mrs. Glynne, who, we are told, "was not one to love the worthless," and in connection with whom we are significantly informed that "the noblest type of woman does not grow from the spaniel race." True, but it is not woman's nobility which gives her that magic spell of hers, and it is a question whether, if she must be likened to something canine, she would not appear more irresistible for the qualities which distinguish the spaniel than for those which are conspicuous in the mastiff. At any rate, there is something almost too repulsive and unnatural in the representation of a gentle lady not only regretting to her husband's face that he is not dead, as he was supposed to be, but expressing to a stranger a wish that he had been killed by that stranger's hand, and determining to secure her own deliverance at the risk of putting a rope round his neck, and of having to enjoy her freedom under the disadvantage of possible remorse and of the notoriety attaching to felonious associations. A true lady, a true woman, though married to a devil, would hardly be capable of such a course; only a very "superior" person, brought up according to "the higher education of women," could display such sublime disregard of everything but sheer justice, could miss the opportunity afforded for the crowning act of self-sacrifice. Or perhaps an unusually stout-hearted, epicene sort of fish-wife might display such Roman resolution, such inflexible regard

for right and equity; but not a lady like Mrs. Glynne. By-the-way, some mention is made of a pension which she is supposed to receive as an officer's widow; and, if memory may be trusted, she took no steps such as might have been expected of a lady with so strict a sense of justice, when she discovered that she was receiving money to which she had no claim, and such as would have probably stopped the novel altogether, to say nothing of bringing the diabolical husband to his knees, before the end of the first volume. But it may have been mere report that the "widow had not much to live upon but her pension and the slender remnant of her father's fortune;" and it would certainly have been a pity if, so pleasant, on the whole, and in some parts so charming a novel, had come to a premature conclusion.

Anything like novelty of scene is so rare in fiction now-days that Mr. Richard Dowling's weird romance, *The Mystery of Killard* (Tinsley Brothers), would be welcome, if only for its freshness. But it has many other good qualities. We believe this to be the author's first three-volume novel. Its undoubted merits, therefore, deserve especial commendation. Vigorously is the story opened in a small fishing village on the coast of Ireland; and distinctively portrayed at the outset are the characters of John Cantillon and his wife, and a stranger driven within their gates by the gale. A rocky islet known as the Bishop's lies off Killard, and furnishes the "Mystery," which has an evil influence on the clearly limned personages introduced to us. The Bishop's is inhabited by a morose deaf mute, David Lane, who seeks a wife similarly afflicted, in order to preserve the great secret of his life. Washed by the Atlantic, Killard and the Bishop's are pictured in calm and in storm with great charm and power; and a hurricane which rages on the Bishop's the night a rash and prying landsman visits the islet to unravel the "Mystery" is described with a vividness not surpassed by Victor Hugo. If the current of the story moves slowly in the first volume it runs swiftly enough in the last two, the concluding chapters being full of quick dramatic action, clever delineations of strongly contrasted human eccentricities, interwoven with which is a love story of singular freshness. "The Mystery of Killard" is, in brief, a novel interesting in itself, and, in spite of a few crudities here and there, full of brightest promise of further good work from Mr. Dowling's pen.

SHEEP-SHEARING.

The belongings of sheep-shearing are both picturesque and prosaic: picturesque in the process, prosaic in the result. We will deal with the former first. The time for sheep-shearing is early in June, but this year it had to be much later; for, until the sun has been able to "cream the bushes"—to make the elder come into bloom—it is not thought to be safe—in West Worcestershire, at least—for newly-shorn sheep to be turned out in the meadows.

The shearing of sheep is an olden custom, as old as the days of Nabal, who had three thousand sheep and a thousand goats, and who "sheared his sheep" in Carmel. Prior to the shearing, however, comes the washing, to free the wool from dirt and grit; and this is done upon a certain day, when the sheep to be shorn are all washed together, and thus is the process managed. The sheep, hemmed in with hurdles by a pool or river or by a mill-backwater, are let out one by one, and a chain put round them, when they are pushed into the stream to men who stand there, who seize and scrub them till each fleece is clean, then let them go; when, after floundering out and waiting by the side until their weight is lessened by the drainage from them, the washed sheep climb the bank and roam the meadow. Should there be nothing deeper than a brook at hand, as sometimes happens, a dam is made across it; and where there is not a run for the sheep when they emerge from the water, as is the case where the washing has to be done "on loan," another fold for them is hurdled off until they can be taken to their pasture. Though the "shearing" of sheep is narrated in Scripture, there is no mention made of "washing;" and in some places—in the Dartmoor district, for instance—sheep-washing is dispensed with, the wool being sold "in the yolk"—i.e., with the clogged oil and dirt still in it; but the price for it is less by one fourth than for well-washed wool.

In the washing of sheep, the mode in most favour is that of brisk hand-rubbing; but with those who believe in scrubbing iron or wooden paddles are used, or a stout broom-head; and while the majority of sheep-washers get into the water and hold the sheep against them, with the head well up, there are those who, more careful of themselves, keep on dry land and wash them from the shore, or from a barrel let into a hole at the side, and in which the washer stands. This washing of sheep, from its very surroundings and the time of year—the time of meadow-sweet and blossomed beans and honeysuckle-clover, when skies are blue, and bees are out, and cows are in the water—is at all times picturesque, and none the less so from the country children who, with sun-tanned faces and with white sun-bonnets, so crowd about it, and shout with lusty joy as sheep escape, or clap their hands when busy circling swallows dip the wing, or laden timber-waggons, with their sturdy teams, go creaking by, leaving a healthy smell of well-dried bark behind them. Such scenes lack not on-lookers, and in some districts the "sheep-washing parties"—genial gatherings of old friends and neighbours—are still kept up, as is also "the shearing dinner," when some of the young farmers will assist in the shearing, in emulation of the best man there, whose number often is "five in the hour, and catch and tie up, too!"

The usual time for shearing is in a month from washing—it is with some though but a week—when the new oil from the clean skin has got into the wool; and it takes place in the barn, where the shearers kneel or sit, with the sheep held close against them, the shears being worked round it as each part gets loose until the whole fleece comes away. It is then rolled up and tied, and the shearing goes on till the flock has been shorn, when the fleeces are placed in the granary, and a noisy supper ends it, the gentlemen of the party joining the workmen in their merriment, and the ladies looking on, till it is time "to drive home by the light of the moon."

Where working shearers shear the sheep payment is made for it by the score or hundred. Fat sheep are shorn in April and in May—as they are sold for mutton, and are not turned out—and stores are shorn in June. Those who keep long-wooled sheep shear lambs as well; but, as lambs' wool won't hold together in the fleece, it is put up loosely into bags or cloths. It is, of course, of less value than good fleece wool; but, if the quantity of it is not in undue proportion, the dealers—"wool-staplers"—will take the whole clip at one price per pound. The price of wool differs each year, and it is this year lower than ever, "lower," say the sellers, "than for twenty years," as it is but tenpence-halfpenny; the chief cause of the drop being bad condition, as the wool, through the long, cold winter and the heavy rains, is sticky, clogged, and rank. The average price used to be one and ten; but of late years it has drifted downwards.

When the wool has been sold it is turned over to the "sorter," who shortly sifts the lot, the finer fleeces being kept separate, and the coarser parts placed by themselves,

such as the rougher body portions, and the discoloured wool. It is then duly packed and baled, when it is ready for home use or export.

There are different sorts of wool, and they are used for different purposes; the fine short fleeces for the best broad-cloths, the coarser wool for the narrow ones, and the long thick flakes for the hosiery. The wools which used to be in best repute were the Southdowns and the Ryelands, but they have given way of late years to Merinos, those wools of finer texture from Australia. Of the varieties of sheep, the following, amongst "wool bearers," are those most in favour with the English breeders. In long wools, the Leicester, Lincoln, Cotswold, Devons, and Kents; in "mediums," the Dorset Horns, Oxford, and Somerset; and in "shorts," the Southdowns, Hampshire Downs, and the Shropshire. A foreign wool, too, of much value, is that of the Alpaca, the native sheep of Peru, as it is long, strong, and silky, firm and fine. The heavy fleeces of the Oxford Downs are also fine and silky, but the wool most sought for, for length of staple and bright, high lustre, is that of the "good Kents," the native breed of Romney Marsh.

Breed has, no doubt, much to do with wool-bearing; but an important element is the soil itself; and it was laid down as a principle, in a paper read before the Acclimatisation Society of Paris, that "wherever the land is good, there the wool is equally so," as it was found that wool "grown" on poor, sandy soil was harsh, short, and brittle. This leading principle must, however, be modified now that artificial feeding is so much in vogue, as it has been clearly shown that a generous diet, if continually sustained, will produce both bulk and quality, and make the wool serrated, bright, and glistening; whilst under opposite conditions the fleece will be light and the staple thin, and of a wan, pale colour. In the former case the serrations in a fleece, on which so much depends—as they are invaluable to the manufacturer as hooking the fabric together—amount to the incredible number of 2000 to an inch, and even in best fleeces to 2700; while in the latter case—the fleece of an ill-kept animal—they are few and ineffective, and apt to part readily when the wool is stretched. With respect to how much a fleece will weigh, much depends on condition and breed. A good Cheviot may weigh as little as four or five pounds, and a Cotswold seven or eight; while an old Lincoln will turn the scale at from ten to sixteen pounds, with a length of wool of from twelve to eighteen inches. There is one fleece which differs wholly from all others, and that is the fleece of the Shetlands—those sheep that eat seaweed, flesh, and fish—and it is "plucked" not shorn, being composed of two coats, an under one, "fors," of short thick wool, and an outer one, "scudder," of long hair only. In summer the "fors" gets loose, and it is then pulled off by hand. There is one fleece, too, which is singular, the fleece of the Black-faced Heath, which is long-waved and wiry, and partakes more of the character of hair than of wool.

The uses to which the fleecy covering of a sheep is converted are many and important ones, and some of them are embodied in the following saying:—"No sheep no wool; and hence, no woolman, spinner, weaver, clothier, cloth-worker, fuller, tucker, shearer, or draper." With which quaint distich, through the exigencies of space, we are compelled to end this paper.

Mr. Gray, M.P., has accepted the Lord Mayoralty of Dublin for next year.

The Birkenhead Town Council has resolved to erect public baths, at a cost of about £3000. The subject has been frequently before the town, and a site was purchased twelve years ago.

In an action for breach of promise, which occupied Mr. Baron Huddleston and a special jury the whole of Saturday last, at the Carnarvonshire Assizes, and in which the plaintiff, Sarah Owen, a widow, fifty years old, claimed £1000 damages of Benjamin Williams, a gentleman farmer, ten years her senior, a verdict was returned for the defendant.

Last Saturday evening the Kentish Town and Gospel Oak Coffee-Tavern Company (Limited) opened its first coffee-tavern. The tavern occupies large and handsome corner premises in the upper part of the Malden-road, a thickly-populated working-class neighbourhood, and is named the Rose and Thistle. The opening of the tavern to the public was preceded by a public meeting in the St. Andrew's School-room close by, which was presided over by Mr. Samuel Hoare, J.P., one of the Middlesex magistrates.

The annual dinner of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain was given on the 10th inst. at the Grosvenor Gallery Restaurant, Dr. B. W. Richardson presiding. Earl Fortescue replied for the House of Lords, and Mr. Palmer, M.P., for the House of Commons. The chairman gave "Success to the Sanitary Institute," stating that they were about establishing an educational system which, in some respects, but in a more humble way, should resemble that of the Scotch colleges, which had conferred such great benefits.

At University College, London, the Hollier Scholarships of £60 for one year have been thus awarded:—Greek, G. W. Kilner; Hebrew, H. J. Cohen. The Clothworkers' Exhibition of £50 a year, tenable for two years, for chemistry and physics, has been awarded to J. Sakurai.—On the 9th inst. the annual speeches were delivered by the pupils of Malvern College, and the prizes distributed to the successful students by Earl Beauchamp, chairman of the governing body. A long list of honours was read by the head master, including, among others, two open classical scholarships, two first classes in moderations at Oxford, three second classes in the final schools, a Cooper's-hill appointment, and six Sandhurst cadetships.—The Foundation Scholarships in the Upper School, Dulwich, have been awarded as follows:—To F. O'D. Hoare, R. Greeven, W. N. Fleming, T. H. Passmore, H. T. Prescott, H. A. Izod, M. W. Woods, and F. J. A. Arch. C. D. Matthews, J. L. Wurm, H. M. R. Hopkins, and A. E. W. Mason were mentioned as deserving special commendation.—The 9th was Speech Day at Highgate School. The speeches, which are traditionally of a high standard, were perhaps even better than usual. At Oxford, C. G. Thomas, Scholar of Oriol College, has obtained a First Class in Moderations (Classical); E. P. Morgan (Oriol), a First Class in Natural Science; F. D. Dalton, Scholar Corpus Christi, a Second Class Lit. Human., and the Ellerton Theological Essay Prize. After the speeches, the company, which was a large and distinguished one, were received at lunch in his garden by the Rev. C. M'Dowall, Head Master. Mr. C. T. Blanshard, B.A., F.C.S., late Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford, First Class Natural Science, Science Master of Cheltenham College, has been appointed Modern and Science Master.—At the annual Speech-day at Durham, the Archdeacon of Durham gave three of the Dean and Chapter Scholarships, of £60 each, to be held for three years at any of the Universities, to Eugene Craddock, John Wethey, and Joseph Maccartie.—Mr. E. G. Hardy, late Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and Assistant Master at Felstead School, has been elected Head Master of Grantham Grammar School, out of about fifty candidates.—Mr. T. H. Baines, B.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, late assistant master on the Conway, has been appointed to an assistant-mastership at Trent College.

DEATH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



1. Spot where the Prince's body was found.
2. Where the bodies of the two slain troops were found.
3. Kraal where the party off-saddled and rested.
4. Brigadier-General Wood's Camp, three miles distant.
5. Where the body of a slain Basuto was found.
6. General Newdigate's Camp, half a mile distant.
7. Valetto Post of Laneros.
8. A span of oxen.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE SCENE TWO DAYS AFTER.



The White Cross indicates where the Prince was standing when first attacked.
THE KRAAL WHERE THE PRINCE AND HIS PARTY OFF-SADDLED AND WERE FIRED AT.



ARRIVAL OF THE BODY OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AT ITELEZI CAMP.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I do not remember having witnessed a more piteous and heart-rending spectacle than that which I saw last Saturday in the Roman Catholic chapel at Chiselhurst. Of funerals of a more or less public nature I have beheld many. When I was a boy at school, in 1840, I watched the funeral train of the First Napoleon sweeping through the Champs Elysées towards the Invalides. The remains of Napoleon III. I saw entombed at Chiselhurst six years ago. I was at the funerals of the Prince Consort and of the King of Hanover at Windsor; at those of Macaulay and Palmerston, in Westminster Abbey; at those of Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and of Edwin Landseer, in St. Paul's. But the most touching of all these sad ceremonials was the one in the tiny chapel of St. Mary on the twelfth of July, 1879.

Sorrow, quite genuine and unconventional, seems to have been felt for the poor young Prince in every rank of society—down to the very humblest. I bought on the Thursday preceding the funeral, in a poor little shop in Park Wall, Chelsea, for a penny, a "mourning card," with a deep black border, dedicated to the memory of the Prince. On the other side was a rudely engraved portrait of him, and a "copy of verses" so touching in their simplicity that I extract them here:—

No loving friend stood round thy bed, nor gentle mother closed thine eyes;
No roof around thy brave young head, save Africa's cloudless skies;
No bell to toll—the mournful tale, with sad yet kindly tone—
Thy death, Last of the grandest name that ever graced a throne:
PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Thy great ambition was to raise thy father's fallen name;
To give back to thy native land its ancient warlike fame;
But now ambition's dream is past, all earthly glory o'er
Thy throne is with thy Father on an ever peaceful shore:
PRINCE NAPOLEON.

When the funeral was over I drove across country to the Ship at Greenwich, where I had some work to do. The Kentish roads and lanes were thronged with vehicles of every class, and by multitudes of foot-passengers returning from Chiselhurst; and a quieter and more orderly crowd I have seldom seen. At Greenwich I found the Union Jack over the Hospital floating half-mast high; and the colours of the shipping in the Thames, from huge East Indiamen and Australian liners to the smallest river steamers, were likewise at half mast.

Remembering the manifestations of grief at Chiselhurst on Saturday, it jars, somehow, on the feelings to read of the festive doings at the *ci-devant* Palais Bourbon in Paris, the official residence of M. Gambetta, as President of the Chamber of Deputies, on the Monday following the funeral. I read that the entertainment provided for M. Gambetta's distinguished guests, in honour of the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille, comprised a concert, executed by the most eminent artistes in Paris, and a ballet, in which the dancers were dressed in the costumes of 1789:—the airs as well as the steps being taken from the best authorities bearing on the period in question.

"The airs and the steps of 1789." Ah! that sets one thinking. The most favourite among the popular airs in the year '89 was called "Ça ira." Here is a strophe of that stirring ditty—

Ça ira! ça ira! ça ira!
Les aristocrates à la lanterne!
Ah! ça ira! ça ira!
Les aristocrates seront pendus.

There was another, and very popular, song, to a charming melody, beginning,

La Belle Bourbonnaise:—
Elle est mal à son aise.

This was parodied as an abominable libel on poor Marie Antoinette; who was also the outraged heroine of a perfectly hideous song, beginning,

Madame Veto avait promis,
De pain égorger tout Paris.

This was accompanied by a more hideous dance, the infamous Carmagnole. But the Carmagnole was not generally yelled and capered until 1792.

I notice that in one of the "cat-o'-nine-tails" debates which (to the disgust, I should say, of a good many people) have been occupying the time of the House of Commons a curious statement was made by Mr. Macartney. The Hon. Member for Tyrone remarked that when he was aboard a French ship-of-war in the Mediterranean, in the year 1845, he saw a sailor "crucified"—that is to say, kept suspended to the rigging for an entire day, under a burning sun, without water. Mr. Macartney might have added that the punishments of flogging (with the *garçette*, or rope's-end) and keel-hauling (*la cale*) lingered in the French navy until the year 1848, when, after the Revolution of February, all kinds of torture on board ship were abolished by decree of the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

I hold it to be, as a rule, in the extremest bad taste for an author to quote his own works; but there have been so many misstatements made in the course of these abhorrent flogging debates that (having seen in former days a good deal of armies in the field) I venture to refer to some words of mine touching this "crucifying" torture, printed in a book called "America in the Midst of War," some sixteen years ago. The work has been long out of print, so that my brief quotation will not be looked upon as a device to push its sale. I find that I wrote in 1863-4:—

There is no flogging in the American army, although its ranks contain numbers of ruffians from both sides the Atlantic whose shoulders would be much benefited, and whose predatory proclivities might perhaps be diminished by the application of the cat-o'-nine-tails. But flogging is, it is admitted, an impossibility. The Washington shower-bath is one of the most notable of the eccentric penal inflictions which the Americans have substituted for corporal punishment, as it is understood in the British Army. Down at the Potomac is resorted to the punishment called "tying up." It is a summer torture, not a winter one, and is productive of the most misery when the thermometer stands at, say, eighty-five in the shade. You take your culprit and strip him to the middle or not, according to the gravity of his offence; but, in any case, you are very careful to leave him bare-headed. Next, you stretch his arms and legs out at opposite angles to the utmost limits of muscular tension; and you tie his extremities to any projection that may come handy; the spokes of a cart-wheel, for instance. Then you leave him in the sun, without water, and he takes his chance. An officer in the army of the Potomac told me that he had seen as many as a dozen men "tied up" in a row, and undergoing this infernal torture. . . . There is a fiendish nicety about this "tying up" most edifying to contemplate. It beats keel-hauling, picketing, and the strap-lash. It approaches the dignity of breaking on the wheel.

Mem: The Americans, I was told, had imported this horrible infliction from Mexico, where, for numberless centuries, tying-up had been a common Aztec punishment. In the British Navy a modified form of the torment, under the name of "spread-eagling," had its facetious side. You will find spread-eagling referred to in one of the early chapters in Captain Marryat's "Peter Simple."

The Corporation of London have nobly earned the public gratitude by their success in preserving the historic Burnham Beeches from demolition, by coming to the determination to acquire the fee-simple of this our English

Fiesole, and dedicating it to the permanent enjoyment of the community at large. The timeously rescued Sylva has been photographed in six superb views by Mr. Vernon Heath. The mind recalls the charming lines of poor Mortimer Collins on the disappearance of the famous old tree known as the "Monarch."

That patriot of the pollard wood
Stout arm no longer reaches,
Chief of that mighty multitude,
The Famous Burnham Beeches.

But enough of the Monarch's brethren remain to preserve the fame of Burnham Beeches. G. A. S.

DEATH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, at the head-quarters of the Army in the Zulu War, has sent us the Sketches we have this week prepared for the Illustrations of the lamentable death of the Prince Imperial, which are presented in the Number here placed before our readers. The first is a general view of the whole locality, with the camps of General Newdigate and of Brigadier-General Wood in the distance, and with particular indications of the Zulu Kraal near the river, where the Prince and his party unsaddled their horses and lay down to rest; also of the precise spot where the unfortunate young Prince's body was found next morning, and where the two slain troopers of Bettington's Volunteers Horse were found. Another Sketch represents the kraal and the mealie-ground or field of maize, with the wall and six native huts, exactly as described in the statements of the soldiers and of subsequent visitors to the spot, which we have already published. The arrival of the Prince's body at the camp, on June 2, the day after his death, having been found by the reconnoitring party which General Marshall led out for that purpose, has also been related circumstantially in former reports of this sad affair. But our Special Artist's sketches will have undiminished interest for all in England who have just been called upon to renew, upon the occasion of the funeral last Saturday, their sympathy with the widowed Empress, and their expressions of regret for the untimely death of her son.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Liverpool course is usually very hard during the July Meeting, and this year, in spite of constant rain, it was never really heavy. The St. George Stakes, for three-year-olds, to which £500 was added, proved a great success, and the antagonism of Chippendale, Discord, Caxtonian, Reconciliation, and Adventure was very interesting. The Ascot doings of the first-named entailed a 3 lb. penalty upon him; still, as he had shown himself to be about the equal of Silvio at weight for age, he was naturally backed against the field. The pace was so bad at first that Archer was compelled to take Chippendale to the front to make his own running, and, after nearly everything in the race had looked like winning at one time or another, Robbie Burns, the outsider of the party, who did not look to be half fit, beat Discord very easily indeed, Reconciliation being a good third, and all the rest pretty close up. The winner, however, was objected to, on the plea that his nominator appeared in the Forfeit List, and the matter being brought before the stewards, they ultimately disqualified Robbie Burns, and awarded the race to Discord. Chippendale must have been quite upset for want of a pace; and on the following day Discord, meeting Robbie Burns on 12 lb. better terms, turned the tables on him with scarcely an effort. Evasion, who ran so well in the July Stakes at Newmarket, at last rewarded the confidence of her supporters by taking the Mersey Stakes from three opponents, of whom Illuminata appears to have trained completely off. A field of eleven turned out for the Liverpool Cup on the Wednesday, and once more the luckless Glendale (7 st. 12 lb.) filled his accustomed berth of second. This time, however, there is no excuse to be made for his defeat, as he ran ungenerously until nearly the finish of the race, when he came with a tremendous rush, but could never quite catch Maximilian (7 st. 7 lb.). The latter has not brought in much return for the 4100 gs. that was given for him, still he has won three or four races, and has not proved such an impostor as do the majority of sensational yearlings. New Laund (5 st. 13 lb.), who ran very well, was only a neck behind Maximilian, but nothing else was near the three placed horses, as The Mandarin (8 st. 12 lb.) proved unable to stay the distance, and Carillon (5 st. 7 lb.) did not perform nearly so well as was anticipated.

Two fine days in succession and the presence of the Prince of Wales on the Thursday made the Kempton Park Meeting last week a brilliant success, and, considering that the Club was only established a year ago, the progress made in that time has been really wonderful. Turning to the sport, we note that Placida ran right away from Alchemist in the Trial Stakes, and it seems probable that now the Oaks winner's best course is about six furlongs. Whitebine, a very useful colt by Brown Bread—Voyageuse, carried his penalty home very cleverly in the Royal Two-Year-Old Stakes, but 4 lb. extra, and the allowances claimed by others in the race, proved too much for him in the Kempton Grand Two-Year-Old Stakes, which resulted in a dead-heat between Country Dance and Triermain. The former is a well-named daughter of Doncaster and Highland Fling, and was bred by Mr. Taylor Sharpe. She cost 700 gs. as a yearling; but Triermain has run too indifferently at Ascot and elsewhere to make her performance a praiseworthy one, especially as she was in receipt of 6 lb. from him, and also she only beat Whitebine by a neck at 15 lb. The Kempton Park Cup was the only noteworthy feature of the last day, and, in spite of the very liberal addition of £500, only seven horses faced the starter. Master Kildare (8 st. 7 lb.), who ran for the first time in the colours of Lord Hastings, was backed wherever a shade of odds could be obtained, despite the fact that his wind has become slightly affected since he was last seen in public. Abbaye (6 st. 8 lb.) was the only one that could make anything of a fight with him; and Placida (9 st. 7 lb.) was an indifferent third, but might possibly have failed to gain that position if one or two of the others had been ridden out.

The cricket records of the present season have been one almost unbroken series of disappointments, and now the Eton and Harrow match has to be added to the long list of unfinished contests. The weather, on the first day, was magnificent, and the scene at Lord's almost as brilliant as ever; but on Saturday came constant heavy showers, and the stumps were finally drawn when Harrow required 49 runs to win, and had six wickets to fall, so that it is impossible for either side to claim much advantage. There was nothing very remarkable in the play on either side; but of course the heavy state of the ground was sadly against brilliant performances. T. G. H. Moncrieffe (not out, 34) was batting exceedingly well for Harrow when the game was abandoned. C. T. Studd, the Eton captain, took eight wickets for 41 runs, and the brothers Ramsay bowled with great effect for Harrow, R. O. Ramsay securing ten wickets at an expense of 63 runs; nor must we omit to notice the fine wicket keeping of M. C. Kemp on the

same side. Gentlemen v. Players at Lord's last week had also to be abandoned when it looked as though the latter would secure a victory, as the amateurs could do nothing with Shaw's bowling. Ulyett (61) and Lockwood (39) were the only heavy scorers on either side, though Mr. A. H. Evans (not out, 26) played a very good innings. The score of the first innings of the Derbyshire eleven in their match with Notts was almost a cricket curiosity, as they only put together 16 runs, Morley taking seven wickets for the same number of runs. Selby (53) batted exceedingly well for Notts, and that county eventually won in one innings, with 99 runs in hand. Lancashire has achieved a decisive and most meritorious victory over Yorkshire, beating the "big county" by an innings and 32 runs. This result was almost entirely due to the exertions of the Messrs. Steel, as Mr. D. Q. Steel made 52 runs, and Mr. A. G. Steel (31) got rid of eleven men for 73 runs; Mr. Hornby (36) also scored freely. This week two usually unfortunate counties—Surrey and Derbyshire—have each scored their first victory for the season. The former defeated Kent by eight wickets, as Lord Harris's eleven collapsed for the wretched total of 38 runs at their second attempt, Blamires getting rid of six men for 15 runs. Mr. F. Penn (48) was the only batsman who made a good stand on either side. Derbyshire v. Yorkshire was a very close affair, the former only winning by 27 runs. Foster (68) was the only one of the victorious team who scored freely; and on the other side Bates (not out, 52) batted exceedingly well. Mycroft's bowling analysis was a very good one, as his thirteen wickets only cost 65 runs; and Hill and Pease bowled very well for Yorkshire.—The national testimonial to Mr. W. G. Grace will be presented to him at the Pavilion at Lord's on Tuesday afternoon next. It will consist of a book containing the names of all the subscribers to the fund, a purse, and a timepiece. The subscription-list includes 100 guineas from the Marylebone Club, £50 each from the principal county clubs, and the individual subscriptions range from £25 to twopenny.

The final round of the open championship match at Lawn Tennis was played on the grounds of the All-England Club at Wimbledon on Tuesday. The weather being fine, a very large number of spectators assembled to witness the proceedings. The players were Mr. J. T. Hartley and Mr. V. St. Leger, the Irish Champion. The contest was very keenly fought throughout. In the end Mr. Hartley won by three sets to love, the scores of the different sets being: Number one, six games against two; number two, six games against four; number three, six games against two. The play of the competitors was frequently applauded. On the conclusion of the championship contest, a members' handicap, which had to be postponed from the previous day on account of the rain, was run through.

The Bicycle Union Fifty Miles Championship was decided at Stamford-bridge at the end of last week. Though there were four starters, the event was merely a match between H. L. Cortis (Wanderers' B.C.) and W. L. Ainslie (Dark Blue B.C.). The latter led until half the distance had been completed, but then Cortis went right away from him, and the Oxonian retired at thirty-five miles, leaving Cortis to finish alone. The winner's time, from twenty-four miles, is the best on record, and he completed the fifty miles in the marvellous time of 2 hours 56 min. 1 sec., which beats anything hitherto accomplished by no less than 11 min. 13 sec.

THEATRES.

Simultaneously with the fashionable performances of the *Comédie Française* at the Gaiety (the season of French plays at which theatre came to an end on Saturday evening last, when the total of forty-two representations were estimated by Mr. Hollingshead to have yielded the sum of £19,805 14s. 6d., or a general average of £472) the credit of native histrionic art was notably upheld by Mr. Henry Irving at the Lyceum. It is satisfactory to be able to record that large and enthusiastic audiences warmly appreciated the wide range of Mr. Irving's talents, which have enabled him in one week to exhibit vivid and powerful impersonations of such utterly dissimilar parts as the dual rôle in "The Lyons Mail," "Hamlet," Claude Melnotte in "The Lady of Lyons," "Charles I.," and the terribly real embodiment of Mathias, the Polish Jew, in "The Bells." In three of these pieces the grace and charm of Miss Ellen Terry's acting served as an imitatively tender foil to the rare intensity of Mr. Irving's style—the versatility of which will be conspicuously illustrated at Mr. Irving's benefit next Friday and Saturday. Returning to the Gaiety, the regular company, which presents with sufficient spirit a programme generally made up of operetta, farce, and burlesque, recommenced the boards on Monday, and performed with due liveliness in "The Happy Village," "Stage Struck," and "Pretty Esmeralda," Miss Eveleen Rayne quite realising the title of the burlesque. The success of Mr. Charles Reade's adaptation at the Princess's of "L'Assommoir" has led to its being travestied at the Folly by Mr. Savile Clarke and Mr. Lewis Clifton, who give to their burlesque the title of "Another Drink," and who have secured in Madame Dolaro and Mr. G. W. Anson representatives quite capable of equalling Miss Amy Roselle and Mr. Charles Warner in the rôles of Gervaise and Coupeau. The musical accompaniments to "Another Drink" are furnished by Mr. E. Solomon. At the Adelphi Mr. Hermann Vezin repeats this (Saturday) afternoon his carefully studied representation of Richelieu. To-night the admirers of Miss Neilson will flock to the Haymarket, where this popular actress begins a fortnight's engagement, appearing as Juliet and Rosalind on alternate evenings. Mr. Hare will this evening bring his prosperous rule over the fortunes of the Court to a close, and will shadow forth the programme which he and Mr. Hare intend to open their joint management of the St. James's with next October.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's popular entertainment is announced to close on Saturday, July 26, and, after a few weeks' tour in the provinces, the little company will reassemble at St. George's Hall on Monday, Sept. 29.

Miss Cowen gave one of her charming dramatic recitals at Steinway Hall on Tuesday afternoon, well supported by Mrs. Osgood and Miss Alice Fairman as vocalists.

The Court of Common Council has adopted a report, brought up by the Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee, recommending the purchase by the Corporation of the open and waste land known as Burnham Beeches, the purchase-money to be paid out of the grain-duty fund.—On the recommendation of the Markets Committee the plans for the new fruit and vegetable market at Smithfield, at an estimated cost of £115,000, have been approved; ten additional slaughter-houses and other works at the Foreign Cattle Market ordered to be built, at an expense of £25,000.—The Court of Common Council has resolved to contribute to the Hospital Sunday Fund, £105; to the Gentlemen's Self-Help Institute, £52 10s.; the Thames Church Mission, £105; the Repatriation Fund of St. George's, Southwark, £105; the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, £210; the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, £105; and the Field-lane Ragged Schools and Refuges, £262 10s.

PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's curfew tolled the knell of the departing Session on Monday; but, ere we can follow "the ploughman homeward" on "his weary way," it is necessary to hark back to an exciting episode in the House of Commons. Passing reference could alone be made in the last edition of this Journal last week to the very exceptional step taken by the Irish Home-Rule members on the evening of the 10th inst. The House was in Committee on the Army Discipline Bill, when Mr. Sullivan rose, and demanded that progress should be reported, in order that, with the Speaker in the chair, a question might be raised as to notes being taken in a side gallery by somebody who was not a member of the House. In measured tones and faultless language did Mr. Sullivan call attention to this implied fraction of a rule; and Mr. Callan was proceeding to enlarge on the alleged enormity of the offence when the Speaker interrupted him, and quietly explained that he had, for his own information, directed an officer of the House to make the notes in question to supplement the brief minutes ordinarily made of the business in Committee, the said notes being perfectly fair and impartial, and having no reference whatever to "particular members of the House." This last allusion was made to allay the suspicions of the Irish members, who sensitively deemed that they were subjected to more than their fair share of note-taking by the sweet little cherub who sat up aloft. But the passions of Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Connor Power, once roused, were not to be instantly appeased by this simple explanation, nor by the Speaker's prompt return to his deserted dinner. Their insatiable appetite for controversy even led them to the length of impugning the conduct of the Speaker, although Sir Stafford Northcote and the Marquis of Hartington united in urging that notice should be given of so unusual a step. Confusion was later rendered worse confounded by Mr. Gray's espial of the obnoxious young gentleman again taking notes, and—though the note-taker wore nothing red in his attire—his excited motion that progress should once more be reported. It was not until the succeeding (Friday's) sitting that the question was brought to an issue. The Speaker at the outset said he had not the slightest objection to the minutes complained of being laid on the table. Mr. Parnell, not to be deterred by this concession, forthwith moved a formal resolution, the gist of which was that the taking of notes in a side gallery by a non-member was a breach of the privileges of the House. The discussion was even lifted to the rank of a full-dress debate by the participation in it of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Marquis of Hartington, and Mr. Gladstone; and the inevitable result was realised, the Speaker being deservedly praised with genuine warmth for his unflinching courtesy and impartiality in the chair, and the motion being negatived by the considerable majority of 392—421 against 29. Nevertheless, in the evening sitting Mr. Gray once more raised the same issue, but was also placed in a minority—292 to 24; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer's amendment justifying and supporting the Speaker in his action was at length carried amid loud cheers. The effect of this protracted debate was to delay, singularly enough, an Irish motion—The O'Connor Don's motion calling on the Government to increase the facilities for training teachers in Ireland. This was eventually rejected by 61 to 48 votes; but Mr. Lowther promised a Ministerial plan for bringing about the desired object.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday announced that time would not admit of the Government proceeding with the Criminal Code Bill, the Patents for Inventions Bill, the County Boards Bill and the Irish Grand Jury Bill, and the Rivers Conservancy Bill; and, to facilitate the transaction of the important business that was left, the Leader of the House moved that Government orders should have priority on Tuesdays and Wednesdays for the rest of the Session. Sir Robert Peel seized the opportunity of pouring a heavy flank fire into the Ministry, and, pungently animadverting on the incompetency with which the campaign in Zululand had been conducted, emphatically claimed a night for a fresh debate on the South African difficulty. This unexpected attack was warmly deprecated both by Colonel Stanley and the Marquis of Hartington, the latter of whom elicited a protest from Sir Robert Peel by remarking that "the right hon. Baronet is about the most irregular member of this House." Ultimately the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion was agreed to. The Earl of Yarmouth, Comptroller of the Queen's Household, having brought up her Majesty's gracious compliance with the request that a Royal Commission should be appointed to consider, with the view of remedying, the depression in Agriculture, the House spent the remainder of the evening in Committee on the Army Bill.

Tuesday saw two noteworthy events—Lord Hartington's reconciliation with Mr. Chamberlain by taking up a strong stand against the continuance of flogging in the Army; and the virtual passage of the Army Bill through Committee. Sir George Campbell had moved the adoption of a clause directing that a soldier found guilty of insubordination should be entered on a "bad list," and that only men whose names appeared on this list should be liable to corporal punishment. But the Marquis of Hartington, considering this compromise would be unsatisfactory, and seeing it was clear the Government had no clear conviction of the imperative necessity of retaining the punishment, at last brought himself to speak out decidedly against the custom of flogging. The solution of the difficulty recommended by the Leader of the Opposition was the adoption of a preamble to this effect:—"Whereas it is expedient that corporal punishment should no longer be in use except in cases where the punishment of death would be actually inflicted unless corporal punishment is inflicted in lieu thereof." But Colonel Stanley and the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not countenance this concession; and, at the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone, the long-debated question was postponed until the report, in order that the matter might be "fought out" for the last time this Session. Thereafter, Sir G. Campbell's amendment having been negatived, the remaining clauses were carried, and hon. members who tarried until the small hours doubtlessly experienced a feeling of relief when the measure, as amended, was ordered to be reported.

In the House of Lords, "least said soonest mended" seems to have been the order of the day. There was a sitting of less than two hours' duration on the 10th inst., and the formidable assemblage of spiritual Lords, and goodly gathering of peers generally, were regaled with the breezy eloquence of Lord Kimberley and Lord Aberdare in opposition to, and of Lord Cranbrook in defence of, the Public Health Act Amendment Bill, which aims by a side-wind to settle one part of the Burials Question. The Bishop of Peterborough likewise aired his oratory on this measure, which was forced into Committee by 117 to 69 votes, and the clauses of which were agreed to. The next evening the House sat for an hour longer, and the Premier declined to accede to the Archbishop of York's application that the "visitors" of cathedrals should be added to the Royal Commission on Cathedrals. The Marquis of Huntly raised a question relating to the Mar Peerage, which both the Lord Chancellor and Lord Selborne affirmed belonged to the Earl of Mar and Kellie; and the Irish

University Bill passed through Committee, in spite of the adverse motion of Lord Oranmore and Brown. On Monday the Marquis of Salisbury shone in a new light by paying Earl Granville a compliment on his successful persuasion of the Sultan of Zanzibar to suppress slavery; but had recourse to his ironical vein again when he endeavoured to calm the fears of Lord Stratheden and Campbell as to the obstacles which stood in the way of carrying out the Berlin Treaty. The Report of the Irish University Bill was then agreed to, after a few noble Lords had pointed out the inadequateness of the measure, in their opinion. On Tuesday Lord Truro's Cruelty to Animals Bill was negatived; and the Public Health Act Amendment Bill and the Irish University Bill were read the third time and passed, the Earl of Beaconsfield, with regard to the latter measure, assuring the House that he was in ignorance of any negotiations with Roman Catholic dignitaries respecting the measure.

On Wednesday the Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer received with favour a suggestion that the measure should be referred to a Select Committee, but in the end the Bill was "talked out," Mr. Parnell being the last speaker in possession of the House.

On Thursday noble Lords found so little to interest them in the Upper Chamber that a fair representative body of them fully occupied the Peers' Gallery of the House of Commons to hear the opening of the debate on Flogging. Numerous were the questions which had to be answered, but few were of Imperial moment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped to be able to present the Zulu War Estimate before the end of the month, promised a vote of thanks to the troops engaged in the Afghan War, informed Mr. Grant Duff that it would be optional to anyone to raise a debate on the latter war, but could not hold forth to the Marquis of Hartington the hope that the Government would volunteer any statement in relation to it. Opposition cheers greeted Mr. Charles Tennant when he approached the table and took the oaths as the new Liberal member for Glasgow. Soon after, the noble Lord the Leader of the Opposition, before the Army Discipline Bill could be considered as amended, rose to move—

That no bill for the discipline and regulation of the Army will be satisfactory to the House which provides for the permanent retention of corporal punishment for military offences.

The protracted and hearty nature of the cheering with which Lord Hartington was received by the Opposition may be said to have testified to the thorough reunion of Liberal members on this subject. The noble Lord spoke with marked energy, and retorted heavily on Lord Cranbrook for declaring at an after-dinner speech the previous night that this was a Party move. Suggesting by implication that the noble Lord who had spoken in that largest of glass houses, the Crystal Palace, should have been the last to throw stones, the Leader of the Opposition gave point to his criticism by asking—what was the recent Conservative meeting at the Foreign Office on this question but a Party move? He based his motion for the surrender of the "cat" on the lukewarm advocacy of the lash by the military authorities of the House, and by distinguished officers; and it was to be noted that during the noble Lord's earnest argument against corporal punishment, Mr. Hopwood (who initiated the discussion weeks ago as a kind of forlorn hope) complacently stroked his luxuriant beard, as who should say, "I knew my time would come at last!" Though pitched in too high a key at starting, the speech of Colonel Stanley was an able and firm argument in favour of the retention of the punishment of the lash in its considerably modified form as a necessary means of ensuring discipline in time of war. If the amendment were carried, it would be fatal to the bill. If punishment by "the cat" were abolished, punishment by the bullet would be more frequent. Mr. Gladstone followed the Secretary for War in an eloquent denunciation of the continued use of "the cat;" and when Lord Sandon rose the House speedily dispersed to dinner.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Sir Walter Riddell has retired from the judgeship of the Whitechapel County Court.

Mr. F. Goulburn Walpole has been appointed assistant-secretary of H.M. Customs.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will entertain her Majesty's Ministers at dinner at the Mansion House on Aug. 6.

The Lords Justices in the Court of Appeal on Tuesday decided that the Princess Alice was alone to blame for the collision with the Bywell Castle in September, which resulted in so lamentable a loss of life.

Another drinking-fountain was erected at the East-End on Monday. The site is the triangular space forming the junction of the Minories, Little Tower-hill, and Postern-row; and the structure, which is of Aberdeen granite, was erected by the Metropolitan Drinking Fountains Association.

A numerously-attended meeting was held last Sunday in Hyde Park, at which resolutions were passed strongly condemning the use of the lash as an instrument of punishment and adopting a petition to Parliament praying for its abolition. A gathering for a like purpose took place on Clerkenwell-green.

A noticeable feature—and, we believe, a novel one as regards hospital construction—in the new extension building of Brompton Hospital, of which the Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone on Thursday, is the location of the kitchen at the top of the building. The object is, of course, to avoid the cooking smells which at times pervade all houses.

Dr. Samuel Kinns, Principal of the College, Highbury New Park, gave on Wednesday afternoon a lecture in the Assyrian Galleries of the British Museum, explanatory of the manners, customs, warfare, architecture, religion, &c., of that ancient people, illustrating his observations by a reference to the various slabs and sculpture.

Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, M.P., has been elected a trustee of the funds and property of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road, in the room of the late Baron L. N. de Rothschild, who was one of the trustees from 1842 to the time of his death. Colonel Makins, M.P., has also been elected a trustee, vice the late Mr. Seymour Teulon.

At the annual general meeting of the Law Incorporated Society, held yesterday week, the society elected Mr. Nathaniel Tertius Lawrence, of No. 6, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, president; Mr. John Moxon Clabon, of No. 21, Great George-street, Westminster, vice-president; and Mr. Richard Mills, of No. 1, Gray's Inn-square, and Mr. Richard Pennington, of No. 6, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, as members of the council.

Mrs. Gladstone yesterday week opened a home for young women engaged in business. The lease of a house, 11, Red Lion-square, Holborn, has been obtained by "The Girls' Friendly Society," and it is intended to fit up the rooms for the accommodation of twenty-five young women, at prices varying according to the comforts offered to the inmates; the object of the society, as the Rev. W. T. Thornhill Webber, Rector of St. John's, Holborn, explained in opening the proceedings, being to provide comfortable, healthy lodgings at a rate which should make the home self-supporting.

On Tuesday the Chancellor of the Exchequer received a deputation, which presented a resolution, passed at a meeting held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, protesting against the proposal in a bill now before Parliament to charge a duty of 1 per cent on the gross income of charities, as a contribution towards the expenses of the Charity Commissioners. In replying, Sir Stafford Northcote pointed out that the proposal was a much fairer one than any that had yet been made to meet the cost of the Charity Commission.

The 46th Middlesex was inspected last Saturday in Regent's Park by Colonel Logan, C.B. Lieutenant-Colonel Routledge was in command, and 718 of all ranks were present, only six men being absent without leave. The Inspecting Officer was very much pleased with the appearance and efficiency of the corps, and complimented the Commanding Officer on the state of the regiment. The Honorary Colonel, Sir Charles Russell, V.C., addressed the battalion on the conclusion of the inspection. Major-General Cameron, C.B., to whose brigade the regiment was attached when at Aldershot a fortnight ago, was on the ground as a spectator.

Lord Beaconsfield distributed last Saturday the gold and silver medals awarded to the exhibitors at the Westminster Industrial Exhibition. In an address upon the uses and advantages of such exhibitions, his Lordship expressed his pleasure at being called upon to distribute the prizes, and said he regretted that there were so few schools of design in this country, and no institutions for giving education in useful arts. His Lordship was obliged to leave on account of a pressing appointment before the conclusion of the ceremony, and Lord Hatherley gave away the bronze medals. The Dean of Westminster, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Sir C. Forster, M.P., and Canon Farrar were also present. A letter was read from the Speaker, who is a vice-president, regretting that he was unable to be present owing to the pressure of public affairs and expressing his continued interest in the exhibition.

There were 2604 births and 1179 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 248, whereas the deaths were 326 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes fell to a lower rate than has prevailed in any week since the middle of September, 1876. The deaths included 4 from smallpox, 67 from measles, 38 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, 12 from different forms of fever, and 29 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 197 deaths were referred, against 225 and 193 in the two preceding weeks. These 197 deaths were 176 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years, and were equal to an annual rate of 2.8 per 1000. In Greater London 3146 births and 1417 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 56 deg., and 6.4 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 16.9 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 114 hours; the recorded duration of sunshine was therefore equal to 15 per cent of its possible duration.

A Board School fête took place at the Crystal Palace last Saturday. The chief event of the day was the distribution by Earl Granville of 4000 Bibles, Testaments, concordances, and atlases, bought with the interest of the fund placed at the disposal of the London School Board by Mr. Francis Peek and the Religious Tract Society—this society contributing £5000, and engaging in addition to allow interest on the whole amount in perpetuity at five per cent per annum, thus securing prizes to the value of £500 each year. In the afternoon a trained children's choir gave a concert in the centre transept. Earl Granville presided, supported by Mr. Francis Peek, the founder of the scheme, and the Rev. John Rogers, vice-chairman of the London School Board, Mr. Stevenson, M.P., the Hon. Lyulph Stanley, Mr. Robert Browning, and others. Lord Granville, during an interval of the performances, addressed the assembly, after which Dr. Manning, on behalf of the Religious Tract Society, presented his Lordship with a copy of the Bible. Mr. Francis Peek stepped forward on the dais and said he was extremely sorry that on this anniversary of the prize-giving they were deprived of the presence of the esteemed chairman of the Board, who was absent in Ireland on the terrible and afflicting errand of searching for his youngest son, who it was feared had been drowned on one of the lakes.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Novello's Collection of Trios, Quartets, &c., for Female Voices." (Novello, Ewer, and Co., Berners-street.) We have previously referred to this work in notices of detached numbers, and have now to record the publication of three complete volumes, the contents of which offer a rich store of part-music of various styles and schools, "from gay to grave, from lively to severe." The first volume contains eighteen pieces by Franz Schubert, H. Smart, E. H. Thorne, and J. L. Hatton. The second volume comprises twenty-four compositions, to which are appended the names of Mendelssohn, Spohr, Hiller, Gounod, Wagner, Sterndale Bennett, Sir H. R. Bishop, H. Smart, and J. L. Hatton; the contents of volume three numbering twenty-three pieces, by Cherubini, Mendelssohn, Sir M. Costa, Franz Abt, C. Reinthaler, Dr. Walmisley, H. Leslie, G. Roberti, O. Werman, and B. L. Selby. The work will be especially welcome in the domestic circle, being calculated to suit all tastes, and offering an ample choice of pieces both in the sacred and the secular styles, the price being so moderate as to place it within the reach of all purchasers.

"Henselt Album," Vol. 1 (Enoch and Sons), is a selection of pieces (edited by Mr. Berthold Tours) by one of the best of living composers, for the pianoforte. Belonging to the romantic school of Chopin, Henselt's music has also an individuality of style which removes it from all charge of imitation. Full of beautiful melody and refined thought, it is calculated to improve the executive powers as well as the taste of the player. The collection here offered contains twelve of the most striking of Henselt's productions, in various forms, and is wondrously cheap at the price of eighteenpence. The same publishers have also brought out a cheap edition of the characteristic "Albumblätter" of Theodor Kirchner, a living composer who has caught much of the spirit of Robert Schumann's music. "Happier days in Store," by Ciro Pinsuti, has a well-defined melody, of pleasing and expressive character, and lying within a moderate compass of voice. "Parted hearts," by C. A. Ranken, is also a pleasing song in a melodious and sentimental style. These are likewise issued by Messrs. Enoch.

Messrs. Metzler and Co. have brought out a neat and inexpensive edition of M. Bizet's "Carmen," the great success of which has been recorded by us in noticing its performances both in the Italian and the English versions, given at Her Majesty's Theatre. The new edition now referred to is, with the English text, skilfully adapted by Mr. Henry Hersee for the production of the opera by the Carl Rosa Company in February last.



THE REVOLUTION IN EGYPT: RECEPTION OF TEWFIK PASHA AT THE CITADEL OF CAIRO.



THE LATE COUNTESS WALDEGRAVE.

THE REVOLUTION IN EGYPT.

The enforced abdication of Ismail Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, by order of the Sultan at the urgent demand of several European Powers, is now an affair of the past; and he has been quietly superseded by his son, Tewfik Pasha, who was hailed as the new Khedive by the Government officials, the Mohammedan ecclesiastics, and representatives of foreign nations at Cairo, on Thursday, the 26th ult. Our Correspondent, Mr. George, of Cairo, furnishes a sketch of the scene at the Citadel, between five and six of the afternoon that day, when the formal reception was held by Tewfik Pasha.

The fact of this change of Government being definitely accomplished, though various rumours had prevailed for many days, was not generally known for certain at Cairo till after mid-day of the 26th. It was signified to all ears in that city by the sound of a grand salute of 101 guns from the Citadel batteries, after which official invitations to appear at the ceremony, at five o'clock, which is ten o'clock for the Moslems, were sent out to all persons of sufficient rank and importance. But the great news very soon became public throughout the whole population, some of whom, indeed, were scarcely able to believe or understand the fact, since the late Khedive had not yet personally taken his departure. To the Oriental mind, it is difficult to conceive the deposition of a ruler, whom the people are accustomed to imagine omnipotent until the "Effendina" or "Lordship" ceases to be present in his known bodily form amongst them.

The circumstances which brought about this revolution in Egypt are sufficiently notorious. It is only needful to say that when Prince Tewfik received his instructions from the Porte to assume the conduct of affairs here, he presented himself to his father, and, after a very affecting interview, proceeded to

take up his position in a becoming manner. A considerable number of officials and others representing the native and European communities, presented themselves at the Abdine Palace to express sympathy with the late Khedive, who was visibly much affected. He spoke with much candour on the state of affairs, and the causes that had led to a resistance on his part that would never have obtained such a character but for certain of his advisers. The late Khedive transferred at once all the machinery of his office to his son, with such advice as at the time seemed suitable.

His Highness Prince Tewfik Pasha proceeded to the Citadel about 5.30 p.m., where he was received by the Ministers of State, the Sheik ul Islam, and the Ulemas; the heads of the Coptic, Armenian, Greek, and other Churches; the heads of all the public administrations, and a large assemblage of natives and Europeans. The Diplomatic Body had a separate reception. The customary Viceregal honours

were paid to Prince Tewfik, and he read to the Diplomatic and Ecclesiastical bodies the telegraphic despatch he had received from the Porte, in anticipation of the firman of the Sultan.

The late Khedive, Ismail Pasha, left Cairo on the 30th ult. by special train for Alexandria to embark on board his yacht, the Mahroussa, for Naples. His Highness was treated with as much respect as if he had been still the ruler. Every mark of distinction and sympathy was shown him; the streets leading to the railway were lined with troops, and their bands played the National Air as the cortège passed. The railway station was crowded with people representing largely the native as well as the European elements. The departing Khedive on entering his old saloon carriage turned and addressed the crowds around him in a few words broken by intense emotion, which was fully participated in by thousands. Besides the members of his family and some of the principal grandees, he was accompanied by General

Marriott, the President of the Railway Administration.

Our correspondent's sketch represents the assemblage of grandees, ecclesiastics, officials, and members of the various nationalities at the reception on the 26th, waiting in the ante-room of the palace, at the citadel of Cairo, for the arrival of his Highness Prince Tewfik Pasha, who can be seen ascending the stairs in the main court.



FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY THE LATE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

THE LATE COUNTESS WALDEGRAVE.

The Obituary in this Journal last week recorded the death of a lady whose social accomplishments, and the wide circle of her personal acquaintance in the upper ranks of society, have made her almost a public character. The Right Hon. Frances, Dowager Countess Waldegrave, Baroness Carlingford, was the wife successively of Mr. John James Waldegrave, a large landed proprietor at Navestock, in Essex; of his relative,

the seventh Earl Waldegrave; of Mr. George Granville Harcourt, M.P., of Nuneham Courtenay; and of the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, created Baron Carlingford in 1874, some time Chief Secretary for Ireland. She therefore occupied, at various periods, in different social spheres, a position of great influence, which she had the talent and spirit to improve for the benefit of her contemporaries; and not only the Liberal party, but to a certain degree the general interest, felt the advantage of her presence, whether in town or country. Her residence at Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, was the seat of a graceful and genial hospitality, which she was admirably qualified to administer for the pleasure of frequent and numerous guests. She was born Frances Elizabeth Anne Braham, a daughter of one of the most famous English vocalists under the Georgian reigns.

NEW BOOKS.

Entertainment, and plenty of it, is to be found in the two large volumes entitled *Sport in British Burma*, etc., by Lieutenant-Colonel Pollok (Chapman and Hall), but it is not entertainment made easy; it must be sought for diligently and patiently, even as the author pursued his game, but not with the painful accompaniments of his more dangerous researches. The fact is that the author, as he himself frankly confesses, has little or no literary skill, and has laid himself out to present a heap of interesting, amusing, important, and truthful facts, somewhat carelessly pitchforked together, rather than to witch his readers with fascinating penmanship, employed to dress up a meagre skeleton of truth in a voluminous and imposing integument of mostly fanciful, fictitious narrative. In his work, rough and ready as his mode of action, fiction has absolutely no part, imagination has no roosting-place. The helpful map is not forgotten, and there are coloured illustrations of a highly sensational and thrilling description. Index there is none, nor was it to be expected after what the author says by way of warning as to the crudeness of his work; and yet it is just the sort of publication which would be immensely improved by an index, so much more easily could the task of winnowing be performed. As regards the illustrations, they are calculated to create an impression of the author's jocularity, when he remarks, with respect to his own narrative: "If thrilling adventure or hairbreadth escapes are scarce, believe me it is because they are the exceptions and not the rule in Indian sport, when it is followed, as it ought to be, with due care." At any rate, one would conclude that he and his readers are likely to differ as to the definition of scarcity. His readers will probably think that he had what they would call a narrow escape when he "came right upon the bull," as in the adventure described at page 185 of the first volume; another, when a tigress fastened upon his elephant's trunk, as described at page 191 of the same volume; another, when a tiger once or twice "very nearly made good his charge," as described at page 120 of the second volume; and that these three cases, even if there were no others, would be regarded by ordinary people as plenty. But there are many more equally exciting incidents recorded as having occurred either to the author or to his friends, comrades, or attendants. It may be well to mention just two of his anecdotes by way of showing "the sort of man he is" and the caution with which his modest assertions must be received, when he tells us that there is "nothing in it," and that nobody must expect anything of a sensational character in the story he has to tell. "One night," he says, in his matter-of-fact way, "I was sleeping out in the open, and was awakened by feeling some brute gnawing away at my shoulder. This proved to be a mad jackal. Fortunately, my night-shirt intervened between his teeth and my flesh, and thus my escape from the terrible consequences." He does not say how he knew that the jackal was mad, but he appears to have no doubt about it; and the bare idea of the situation is enough to give imaginative readers the nightmare for the rest of their natural lives. To awake and find even a sane jackal, if there be such a creature, gnawing away at one's shoulder might be sufficient to temporarily unseat one's reason. Let us now present a short story about a leopard, premising that, if the author's deprecatory expressions were to be taken without any modification, the scene ought to be regarded as "nothing particular." We read that "a Sepoy in passing a bush, in the very midst of which the elephants had been beating, trod on the leopard's tail, so snugly was it hidden, and in one second it sprang on the man's shoulders, biting his arm, and clawing him about the head. The Ghoorkas dropped their rifles, and with their kukries or knives, without which no Ghoorka ever moves, they hacked the leopard almost to pieces on the man." Surely the spectacle suggested is as sensational and thrilling as anything represented, in a different phase of life and death, by M. Zola, the fashionable naturalist. The author takes the opportunity of remarking, and it may not be out of place just now to publish abroad his remark, that "these Ghoorkas are certainly a fine race; there are no better soldiers in the world—and when properly led they are fully equal to Europeans." It is not only as a sportsman, in pursuit of more or less dangerous game, but also as a soldier, in the discharge of onerous duty, that the author has a tale to tell of adventure and peril. He must have had a pleasant time of it, for instance, when he was sent at his own request to the Cocos Lighthouse works, his "sole companions being twenty-four murderers." This was in 1861, and it is no wonder that he says, "I shall never forget my first night here." For "as soon as the sun had gone down and the moon risen, thousands upon thousands of rats, in size equal to a bandicoot, appeared. They did not seem to fear anything, and I did not like their appearance at all, and did all I could to frighten away; but they speedily reappeared, and kept me awake all night rattling my tins about and devouring the rice and grain I had brought with me. Thinking to outwit them, I hung these bags well off the ground, on to branches of trees; but these rats ran up the trunks of the trees, and down the ropes, and devoured everything in the shape of grain or biscuits they could get at, and we were in fear of starving through their depredations." But Nemesis overtook those rats; for the four-and-twenty murderers fell upon them and devoured them, "saying they were very sweet." Surely the whole picture resembles a vision conjured up by the ghastly fancy of Edgar Poe; a solitary officer in charge of twenty-four murderers, a host of rats eating up their provisions, and the murderers eating up the rats. The author, in connection with this period, makes the following charge of heartlessness: "Vessels passed us daily, most of them American ones under German flags, for it was the days of the Civil War, when the one Southern vessel swept the commerce and the fleet of the boasting North off the face of the ocean. They were almost within hailing distance, and though I fired guns, rockets, blue-lights, and hung up signals 'that we were starving,' in accordance with Murray's code, not one of them took the least notice of us. We could see them watching us with their telescopes, and though our distress must have been known to them, not only did they take no heed themselves, but did not report it at Langoon, as they were obliged to do by the universal law of nations." Of course, the author's bias is very evident; we

are to infer that the chivalrous, slave-driving Southerners would have behaved very differently. To give a fair notion of the wonderful variety and interest of the subjects handled in these really valuable volumes, which contain the results of twenty years' experience, and which are most graphically illustrated, one can hardly do better than borrow from the titlepage, setting forth that the author deals with "sport in British Burma, Assam, and the Cassyah and Jyntiah hills," and furnishes "notes of sport in the hilly districts of the northern division, Madras Presidency, indicating the best localities in those countries for sport, with natural history, notes, illustrations of the people, scenery, and game, together with maps to guide the traveller or sportsman, and hints on weapons, fishing-tackle, &c., best suited for killing game met with in those provinces." Lapse of time may have to some extent diminished the value of the information, but a great deal of it will be as acceptable as ever it would have been; and from the point of view of mere entertainment the book is as fresh as a new-laid egg.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson will probably shake his head over *Facts about Champagne and other Sparkling Wines*, by Henry Vizetelly (Ward, Lock, and Co.), for not only is the title sufficient of itself to create a thirst after vinous liquors and to banish any passing tendency towards taking the pledge, but the volume, with its hundred or more engravings, illustrative and ornamental, is so written, with its mixture of interesting information and pleasant anecdote, as to arouse in its readers a love rather than a horror of the subject, and to set them pondering upon the propriety and the possibility of straightway tasting every known variety of the sparkling cup which cheers, and, sad to say, inebriates. Seldom is it that the ridiculously small sum of eighteenpence, as Mr. Montague Tigg would have said, can purchase so much enlightenment combined with so much entertainment, resulting from effective co-operation between nimble pen and graphic pencil. The author, who writes with all the weight, experience, and trustworthiness of an accredited "wine juror," appears to have gone to the very best sources of knowledge, to have studied the grape upon its native soil, to have been admitted to the privacy of both the greater and the lesser lights among vine-growers and wine merchants, and to have spared neither his palate nor his stomach in the prosecution of his personal investigations. He has collected, with an appearance of extraordinary care and diligence, an astounding amount of instructive as well as amusing details; and so very large are the figures with which he sometimes deals that his readers are not unlikely to do him the gross injustice, undoubtedly, of thinking that his assiduous exertions in pursuit of vinous matters may have resulted now and then in producing that well known transitory faculty of seeing double. However that may be, his book will, no doubt, be generally attractive, to the total abstainer as well as to the wine-bibber, to the trader as well as to the consumer, to the expert as well as to the disciple; and it will be especially acceptable to that large class of persons who, at dinner-parties or at the restaurant, like to dazzle their neighbours and the waiters with a display of connoisseurship in wine and of acquaintance with vintages: them it will enable literally to "speak like a book."—And here it may be remarked that some erroneous impressions are likely to be removed by the author, particularly as regards the wine now boldly proclaimed as "sparkling Saumur." Of course we have most of us known for a long time past that it was palmed off during many years upon the English public, "under the auspices of mythical Dukes and Counts," as coming from Ay, Bouzy, Châlons, Epernay, Reims, and so on, instead of from the province of Anjou and the banks of the Loire, but the general impression has surely been that it does possess rather too much of that "excessive lightness" which the author denies to it, and that it will not "keep." The author, on the contrary, says that "it has only to be kept for a few years, instead of being drunk shortly after its arrival from the wine-merchant, for its quality to become greatly improved and its intrinsic value to be considerably enhanced," and that he has "drunk sparkling saumur that had been in bottle for nearly twenty years, and found the wine not only remarkably delicate, but, singular to say, with plenty of effervescence." How, then, does it happen almost invariably to be "drunk shortly after its arrival?" Most probably from a misapprehension which saumur-drinkers have to thank the author for removing. The most interesting portions of the book, so far as the ordinary reader is concerned, are those, of course, which relate to the accidental discovery of sparkling champagne, to the history of the great firms, such as that of the late widow Clicquot-Ponsardin and that of Moët and Chandon—who to meet the exigencies of the times, have lately introduced a high class dry wine, under the title of Brut Impérial—to changes of taste among champagne-drinkers, to the properties upon which the effervescence of wines depends, to the great personages who have been addicted to champagne and its like in ebullience, to the why and how the Germans "transformed the acidulous wines of the Rhine into what we term sparkling hocks," and to similar questions. On all such points, as well as on many others, the author is liberally and most pleasantly communicative. Not much is said about the sparkling wines of Italy, but with what is said everybody is pretty sure to agree who is tolerably familiar with the taste of "Asti spumante" and other "sparkling hair-oil," and is in a position to endorse the author's statement that "numerous attempts have been made, although on the whole with but indifferent success, to produce a good sparkling wine" in Italy. As for the magic which the author ascribes to champagne, the enthusiasm with which he sings its praises, and the number of times he apparently expects it to go round, after a preparatory glass or two of other wines, he must be left to be dealt with by Sir W. Lawson, who may be expected to include the little work in his own private "Index Expurgatorius."

A labourer ploughing in a field at Southwick, on Lord Westmoreland's estate, turned up an earthen jar, which broke in pieces, disclosing ninety-one silver Roman coins, including some of Vespasian, Hadrian, Nerva, and Antoninus.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AT HOME.
Twelve months (including Christmas Number), £1 9s. 3d.
Six months, 14s. Christmas Half-Year, 15s. 3d.
Three months, 7s. Christmas Quarter, 8s. 3d.

Copies will be supplied direct from the Office to any part of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands, for any period, at the rate of 6d. for each Number, paid in advance.

ABROAD.
The yearly subscription abroad is 36s. 4d. (on thin paper, 32s.), except to Ecuador, the Hawaiian Islands, Madagascar, and Paraguay—to which places the cost is 45s. for the year (36s. 4d. for the thin edition). By the Brindisi route to Australia, New Zealand, India, China, and Japan, the subscription for twelve months is 45s. (thin paper, 30s. 4d.).

Subscribers are specially advised to order the thick paper edition, the appearance of the engravings in the thin paper copies being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 198, Strand, in English money; by cheque crossed the Union Bank of London; or by Post-Office Order, payable at the East Strand Post Office, to George C. Leighton, of 198, Strand, London.

OUT WITH THE OTTER-HOUNDS.

If there is one thing pleasanter than another to those who delight in the joys of the hunting-field, it is when accident, or residence, places them, in the blank season, within easy reach of the haunts of the otter, as there is then a chance that "the dreary time," as it is called from its freedom from sport, from April till September, will be occasionally enlivened by the musical bell-notes of the bow-legged hounds.

Many who have followed the fox for years, have never raced after the otter, as, unlike the fox, always to be met with where woods abound, he but frequents certain streams; therefore, unless a man is within reach of those rivers, he may hunt all his life, yet not know otter; and this was my own case until twelve months ago, when, as I was staying for a while in the charming neighbourhood of the Upper Teme, I had the good fortune, at last, to get out with the otter-hounds; and I need not say I enjoyed it, as the newness of the scene and the freshness of the country added materially to the excitement of the chase. This, of course, from the nature of it, takes place on foot, and in the water; the few who are mounted being those only who prefer a horse to a pole for the jumping, in their efforts to keep with hounds. They are the lookers-on, but the pole-men are the workers.

The meet was fixed for nine, as the hounds had to come some distance, and a good morning was expected, as two pairs of otters had been seen there, and half-eaten fish had been found upon the banks. Time was when, meeting at three, before sunrise, the pack would have their first kill as the lark soared; but nowadays eight is the earliest for otter-hounds, so the freshest of the morning is thus missed. But the alteration of the hour, and the abandonment of the otter-spear, as being a cruel and unfair practice, gives the ladies a chance now to turn out in the meadows, and to brush the hawthorn blossoms from the boughs; as in boots and gaiters, and looped-up skirts, they try to emulate the gentlemen in negotiating the fences; or at least in scrambling over them, should no stile or gate be handy by the river.

Duly dressed for the occasion—that is, with flannel under and outer garments, and strong nailed boots—we set out for the meet; my friend and I, and the rest of our party, being each provided with a leaping-pole, a good stout ash one, twelve feet long, that would suffice to bear our weight; and after an enjoyable walk—for it was the end of May, and a time of bloom—we reached the fixture, three miles up the river, and found a goodly company assembled, on horseback and on foot. It was a pretty scene; for the fields sloped down to the river, and woods rose from it to some steep green hills, which cut the blue sky with their close turf tops. The woodcutters were at work, too, with their teams and their timber-waggons, and we could see the breaks where the trees had fallen, and the smoke curling up from the fires, as we caught the cry of the jays and the doves and the pheasants, and the clank and the creak and the strain, and the noise of the men and the horses, as they tore away at the sticks to get them up out of the hollows. And as we stood there watching those sturdy teams, we could smell distinctly the sweet fresh odour of crushed leaves and hyacinths, which rose up where the trees had fallen, and which seemed to blend with the scent of the hawthorn hedges and the orchards that were budding into bloom, and with the orchis and the meadow-sweet and the cowslips that the ladies were gathering while waiting by the river for the hounds.

At length, as led horses are being walked about, and the gentlemen are amusing themselves with pole-work at the ditches, caw-caw goes a rook, and a woodpecker answers; and, looking beyond us where the river bends, we see a glimpse of colour through the osiers, and in a few minutes the huntsman and his two whips approach in their blue and scarlet, with fifteen couples of hounds and half a dozen terriers, the condition of the rough-haired grippers—some two-and-twenty-pound tough old dogs—doing credit to their gallant master, Major Mortimer, for—as is pointed out to me by my friend—they are strong-boned and even ones, long-backed, bow-legged, and deep-chested, with bell-like note, and many of them scarred, that told of old dog otters dying gamely.

All now is bustle, the ladies gathering up their skirts, and some of them being assisted into the saddle; while those of the gentlemen who have not to mount shoulder their poles and come up to the hounds. Then the pack spreads out; and, casting along by the willows, Coroner whimpers and stops, and Councillor and Commodore try to work it out with him. But the spraint is faint, and they make but little of it; till, getting forward into a rushy meadow, Stormer, who is a noted leader, scents the water; and as he and Prattler, Lucifer, and Labourer, dash away by the side of it, the seal is hit and the spraint is struck, and they then all take it up so lustily that the foot-people are distanced.

Amongst the mounted ones are the Squire's daughters, two rosy country girls; and as all is now excitement, they give the cobs their heads and join the great rush onwards. Ditches are jumped, fences flown, and stiles popped over, and whip-hand before the eyes is the order of the day, as ash and osier-beds are struggled through; the pole-people and the rest of the leapers taking the rails pluckily, and getting through a vast amount of work in a very little time in their strenuous endeavours to keep a good place down the meadows.

"Yelp, yelp, yelp," come the bell-notes as the bow-legged race on, full cry, by the water; Stormer leading. "Hark to Stormer," says the Major, "Stormer marks him! Good hound, Towler! Pilot, Coroner, Druid, good hounds! Hark to him, hark!" and as Stormer and Towler dash into the stream, Norval and Toiler follow them, when taking up the scent on the other side, "Yelp, yelp, yelp," come the notes again, as the rest of the hounds join them, and they carry it on splendidly as they race by the river, the gamest of the pole-people splashing through it after them—the water to their waists—with those on horseback; and as the two girls hit the ford with their cobs, and get over, too, they are in the seventh heaven of delight, as their respective steeds shake the drops off them, and bound up the bank, while the rest, racing and running down the meadows, shout with the joy of it.

But hounds soon turn and come back up stream, merrily and rapidly, for the otter has dived and distanced them. "Ho gaze, ho gaze!" cries the huntsman, as the otter vents and he spies him, and the noise increases; and as the hounds dip into the hollow where some old stubs lie, they set, bay deeply, and dash into the water—his holt is there. The prodders with their poles now go to work, and the hounds tear away at the roots, and soon a splash is heard, and "Ho gaze!" is the cry again, for the otter has found another outlet, and is off down stream. But a holt is there, and he takes it.

"The rascal!" cries the Major. "We'll have the varmint, and we'll dig him out." So, spades and mattocks are brought, and men rush into the water, and a vigorous stocking commences. But it is not until half an hour has elapsed, and three or four of the terriers have felt his teeth, that the otter consents to bolt. Then, as the hounds are held in hand to give him law, a long swim follows, and the bell-notes of the little pack again come cheerily. He turns, however, and dives under them, and they hunt his wash, and check till the

NEW MUSIC.

CHARLES D'ALBERT'S NEW DANCE MUSIC.
LE ROI DE LAHORE WALTZ. On Airs from Massenet's Grand Opera. By CHARLES D'ALBERT. 2s. net. "Will become one of the most popular waltzes ever written."—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

LE ROI DE LAHORE QUADRILLE. On Airs from Massenet's Grand Opera. By CHARLES D'ALBERT. 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

LE ROI DE LAHORE. J. MASSENET. The grandest operatic success since the production of "Faust." VOCAL SCORE (Italian), 15s. net. Ditto (French), 25s. net. Opera, complete, for Piano Solo, 12s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

LEYBACH'S LE ROI DE LAHORE FANTASIA for the Piano, on Airs from Massenet's Grand Opera. LEYBACH, ARIOSE. Roi de Lahore. Brilliant Transcription for Piano, 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CRAMER'S FAVOURITE AIRS from LE ROI DE LAHORE. In Two Books, each 2s. net. RENAUD DEVLBAC'S VALSE from LE ROI DE LAHORE. Transcribed for the Piano. Price 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

O CASTO FIOR. Sung by M. Lassalle in MASSENET'S Grand Opera LE ROI DE LAHORE with enormous success. In F and G flat. Price 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHARLES D'ALBERT'S NOVELTIES.
 THE CONNAUGHT LANCERS .. 2s. 6d. net
 DRINK, PUPPY, DRINK! POLKA .. 2s. 6d. net
 CAN'T STOP! GALOP .. 2s. 6d. net
 AFGHANISTAN QUADRILLE .. 2s. 6d. net
 CANDAHAR WALTZ .. 2s. 6d. net
 CYPRUS POLKA .. 2s. 6d. net
 CONGRESS LANCERS .. 2s. 6d. net
 THE ENGAGED WALTZ .. 2s. 6d. net
 DISTANT SHORE WALTZ .. 2s. 6d. net
 SWEETHEART'S LANCERS .. 2s. 6d. net
 CLEOPATRA GALOP .. 2s. 6d. net
 THE LOVE-LETTER POLKA .. 2s. 6d. net
 THE FANFARE POLKA .. 1s. 6d. net
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

ALFRED CELLIER'S NEW SONGS.
MY LOVE SHE IS A KITTEN, and **MY HEART'S A BALL OF STRING.** One of the prettiest songs ever written. 2s. net.
OLD DREAMS. 2s. net.

THE BARGEMAN. Words by E. Oxenford. Sung by Mr. Maybrick. 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SIGNOR PINSUTI'S NEW SONGS.
SUMMER'S COME AGAIN. 2s. net.

SAFE HOME AT LAST. 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

COTSFORD DICK'S NEW SONG.
GRANDMOTHER (Just Sixty Years ago). Words and Music by Cotford Dick. 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SONGS after HANS ANDERSEN. Words by F. E. Weatherly. Music by J. L. MOLLOY.
 THE DUSTMAN. 2s. net.
 THE OLD STREET LAMP. 2s. net.
 PUNCHINELLO. 2s. net.
 THE LITTLE TIN SOLDIER. 2s. net.
 THE LITTLE MATCH GIRL. 2s. net.
 (Sung by Miss Mary Davies at the Ballad Concerts.)
 TWO LITTLE LIVES. 2s. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM OF HIRE OF PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, and AMERICAN ORGANS, by which the instrument becomes the property of the hirer at the end of the third year, provided each quarterly payment shall have been regularly paid in advance. Pianofortes, from 2 gs., Harmoniums, from £1 4s., and American Organs from £2 10s. a Quarter. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

PIANINOS, from 2 gs. per Quarter.

COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, from £2 14s. per Quarter.

PIANINOS, by COLLARD, from £4 10s. per Quarter.

COLONIAL MODEL PIANOFORTES, from £4 10s. per Quarter.

OBLIQUE PIANOFORTES, from £5 per Quarter.

IRON GRAND PIANOFORTES, from £7 per Quarter.

IRON-FRAMED OVERSTRUNG OBLIQUE GRAND PIANOFORTES, from £9 per Quarter.

HARMONIUMS, from £1 5s. per Quarter.

AMERICAN ORGANS, from £2 10s. per Quarter.

FOR INDIA and the COLONIES the Payments are Yearly, in lieu of Quarterly. Illustrated Lists free by post. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

COLLARD'S NEW IRON GRAND PIANOFORTES and PIANINOS, in Italian walnut, by J. B. CRAMER and Co. have entered into an arrangement with Messrs. Collard and Collard to place on very favourable terms their new short grand pianoforte and pianino, in Italian walnut, among the instruments Cramer and Co. send out on their special THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of hire. The superiority in tone and general finish of these charming pianofortes is altogether incontestable, while the cost is no greater than that usually asked for a very ordinary and by no means very durable cheap instrument. Full particulars on application to 201, Regent-street, W.; 40, Moorgate street, E.C.

BROADWOOD COTTAGE PIANO, in handsome Walnut wood Case. Full compass COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, in excellent condition, by above esteemed Makers, at greatly reduced price for cash at OETZMANN'S, 27, Baker-street.

COLLARD and COLLARD'S BOUDOIR SHORT GRAND, seven octaves; a charming toned Short Iron Grand, nearly new, is for SALE, at a very low price for immediate cash, at OETZMANN'S, 27, Baker-street (exactly opposite Madame Tussaud's).

COLLARD and COLLARD PIANO, 45 gs., fullest compass of seven octaves.—Trichord COTTAGE PIANOFORTE in handsome Ebonised and Gilt Case, fine, full, powerful tone. Cash only. N.B.—Guaranteed to be a genuine instrument, manufactured by Messrs. Collard and Collard, of London, and new within three months.—OETZMANN'S, 27, Baker-street, Portman-square (exactly opposite Madame Tussaud's).

P. J. SMITH AND SONS' IRON-STRUTTED PIANOS. "The best and most substantial instrument produced." 3, CONDUIT-STREET, REGENT-STREET, W.

BUTLER'S MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Violins, Concertinas, Harmoniums, Flutes, Clarinets, Saxophones, Guitars, Banjos, Accordions, Flutinas, Cornets, Flageolles, Drums, and Musical Instruments of every description. Largest assortment in the kingdom.—BUTLER'S Manufactory, 29, Haymarket, London. Illustrated Catalogue post-free.

NEW INVENTION. PATENTED STEEL VIOLINS. To be sold at £1, 15s., and 10s. By ALDOUS BRES, Reichenberg, Bohemia.

NEW MUSIC.

H. M. S. P I N A F O R E.
 VOCAL SCORE, COMPLETE 4s. 6d.
 PIANOFORTE SCORE, COMPLETE 2s. 6d.

H. M. S. PINAFORE DANCE MUSIC.
 H.M.S. Pinafore Quadrilles (Solo or Duo) .. 4 0
 H.M.S. Pinafore Waltz (Solo or Duo) .. 4 0
 H.M.S. Pinafore Valse (Solo or Duo) .. 4 0
 H.M.S. Pinafore Lancers (Solo or Duo) .. 4 0
 H.M.S. Pinafore Polka .. 4 0
 London: METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

C A R M E N.
 English Vocal Score, with Portrait, and Autograph of the Author. Price 6s.; bound, 8s. 6d.
 Pianoforte Score. Price 4s.; bound, 5s. 6d.
 Vocal Score. Italian and German Words, 12s.; bound, 15s.
 Vocal Score. French Words, 12s.; bound, 15s.
 Complete Lists of Songs, Pianoforte Arrangements, Dance Music Arrangements for Violin, Cornet, Flute, Harmonium, &c., gratis and post-free.
 METZLER and Co., Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

LITTLE DARLING, SLEEP AGAIN.
 Cradle Song. By ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Sung by Madame Worral Duval. Post-free, 24 stamps.
 METZLER and Co., Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

LANDLER, Op. 152. Fur das Pianoforte. Von CARL REINECKE. Post-free, 24 stamps. METZLER and Co., Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS'S LIST of NEW and POPULAR MUSIC.

BABIOLE. Opere-tte Villageoise. En 3 Actes. English Version by R. Kece, Esq. Music by LAURENT DE RILLE.
 "The Bouffes Parisiens have revived to-night, with much success, the charming 'Babiole,' by L. de Rille, a very charming composer."—Vile Times.
 The following Arrangements now ready:
 Entr'acte en Menuet. Pianoforte Solo.
 Song. In sweet olden time. 4s.
 "A Robber Bold. 4s.
 "Though Hope would desert me. 4s.
 Song of charms. 4s.
 Quadrilles, by Arban. 4s.
 Lancers, by Grenville. 4s.
 Polka, by Metra. 3s.

NEW SONGS Published by J. WILLIAMS.

THE LAST WORDS. In D, E, and F minor. Sung by Santley. Music by J. L. FARMER. 4s. Author of "Shall I Wear a White Rose?"

Happy Summer .. 3s.
 There's Magic Music .. 3s.
 My Sailor Love .. 3s.
 Coming Home .. 3s.
 Sweetheart Mine .. 3s.
 Faithful and True, in C and D .. 4s.
 Child's Letter to Heaven, in D and F .. 4s.
 Ditto .. 4s.

WEIST HILL'S GAVOTTE, for Pianoforte. New ready. Post-free, 2s. stamps. "A charming gavotte."—Times. "The pretty and graceful gavotte in D met with the usual compliment of an encore."—Telegraph. London: J. WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street; and 123, Cheapside.

HENRY FARMER'S PIANOFORTE TUTOR, considerably Enlarged and Fingered by the Author. 100th Edition. 4s. "Decidedly the best and most useful instruction book we have seen."—Musical Review.

THE DIVERTING HISTORY OF JOHN GILPIN, showing how he went further than he intended, and came home again. Words by George Fox, set to Music in the form of a Comic Cantata by GEORGE FOX. Price 2s. 6d. net.

"IF ENGLAND TO HERSELF BE TRUE." New National Song. By G. W. HUNT. 2s. net. London: J. WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street, and 123, Cheapside, E.C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All communications respecting Performance, &c., of M. CHARLES LECOQ'S Last Opera, LA PETITE MADEMOISELLE, apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street, W.; and 123, Cheapside, E.C.

"THE LAST PRAYER!"—Sacred song, the Music composed by LOUIS EUGENE NAPOLEON, 1st Prince Imperial of France.

In its account of the Funeral at Chislehurst the Evening Standard of July 12, says:—"M. Serpente played on the organ a sacred melody composed by the Prince Imperial." This melody religiously will be ready in a few days. J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

CHARLES HALLÉ'S MUSICAL LIBRARY SERIES. Appendix to his Practical Pianoforte School. Catalogues and full particulars post-free. FORTHY BROS., 272, Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London; and Cross-street, South King-street, Manchester.

CHARLES HALLÉ'S PRACTICAL PIANOFORTE SCHOOL. Section I.—No. 1. Pianoforte Tutor. FORTHY BROTHERS, London and Manchester.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for JULY contains:—The Teachers' Registration Bill.—Musical Education in Germany.—Ancient Choral Songs, by Carl Engel.—The great composers: Mendelssohn.—Proust's "Hereward."—The Operas.—Madame Viard-Louis. Von Bulow's Recitals, and Mr. H. Leslie's Concerts, &c.—Reviews: "Goetz's 137th Psalm," &c. Foreign and Country News, &c. Price 3d.; post-free, 4d. Annual Subscription (including postage), 4s.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for JULY contains "Sing Praises to God," Harvest Anthem, by Herbert W. Wareing. Price, separately, 1d.—London: Novello, Ewer, and Co., 1, Berners-street, W.; and 80 and 81, Queen-street, E.C.

ERARDS' PIANOS.—Messrs. ERARD, of 18, Great Marlborough-street, London, and 13, Rue de Mail, Paris, Makers to her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales. CAUTION the public that Pianofortes are being sold bearing the name of "Erard" which are not of their manufacture. For information as to authenticity apply at 18, Great Marlborough-st., where New Pianos can be obtained from 50 guineas.

ERARDS' PIANOS.—COTTAGES, from 50 guineas. OBLIQUES, from 85 guineas. GRANDS, from 125 guineas.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE or for SALE, from 25 gs. upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, 33, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, W. Manufactory, 45, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

GARDNERS' EXHIBITION DINNER and TABLE GLASS SERVICES. Free, graceful, and original designs, of unequalled value. Nursery Dinner Services from £1 15s. Their special designs are: The Osborne, £3 6s. The Ecce, £3 15s. 6d. The Bamboo Fan, £4 4s. The Bramble, £4 15s. 6d. The Koolin, £4 15s. 6d. The Wild Rose, £5 5s. The Japanese Bamboo, £6 6s. The Humming Bird, £7 7s. The Serpents, £7 7s. The Set, for Twelve Persons, complete, with 15 per cent cash discount. Table Glass Services of the best Crystal, plain light stem, £3 6s. 6d.; elegantly engraved, £4 8s. 6d.; richly cut, £5 5s. Cash discount, 15 per cent. Coloured Photographs and Illustrated Glass Catalogues free on application. 453 and 454, West Strand, Charing-cross.

NOTICE.—SPOONS and FORKS, in SILVER and in ELECTRO-PLATE. ELKINGTON and CO., as the result of important improvements in the above manufactures, are able to offer their guaranteed qualities at such prices as, while fully maintaining their acknowledged superiority, place them within the reach of all classes. Revised Illustrated Price-Lists free by post on application. Purchasers of Silver Spoons and Forks obtain the advantage of any fluctuations in the silver market. Address—ELKINGTON and CO., 22, Regent-street, London, or 42, Moorgate-street, City.

NOTICE.—GREAT REDUCTION in PRICE OF CARPETS.—OETZMANN and CO. are now showing an immense STOCK OF CARPETS of every description, newest and best designs, purchased under the depressed state of the markets, and respectfully solicit an inspection. They have never before been able to offer such excellent value. Prices will be found much below those usually charged for same qualities. OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 67 to 79, Hampstead-road, near Tottenham Court-road.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.
OETZMANN & CO.,
 HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,
 NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Drummond-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing, Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout. Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality.—OETZMANN and CO.

READY MONEY versus CREDIT or BOOKING.—Messrs. OETZMANN and CO.'s Business is conducted on the Co-operative System of Small Profits and Cash Payments, with the extra advantages of centralised management and personal proprietary supervision, the public receiving all the benefit of the Co-operative system without its inherent trouble and annoyances, and the prices will be found lower than those charged at Co-operative Stores. This system offers great advantages to those in a position to pay ready money.

DINING-ROOM SUITES.—OETZMANN and CO.—Handsome Mahogany Dining-Room Suite, consisting of a Couch, Six Chairs, and two Easy-Chairs, well upholstered in best leather, price 20 guineas; superior ditto, in Oak or Spanish Mahogany, with handsome Lounge, Six Stuffed-Backed Chairs, and two Easy-Chairs, upholstered in best leather and finished in a superior manner, price 28 guineas; handsome Early English and Medieval Dining-Room Suites in Oak, consisting of a large Divan Lounge, Six Chairs, and two noble Easy-Chairs, upholstered in best leather and finished in the best possible manner, price 35 guineas.—OETZMANN and CO.

CABINET and UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.—Best Plate Chimney-Glasses, in double frames, elegant pattern, 12s. 6d.; 2 pair, 20s. 6d.; magnificent ditto, from 5 to 20 guineas; Black and Gold Early English ditto, from £2 17s. 6d. to 20 guineas. Handsome Black and Gold Early English Cabinets, from £3 15s. to 50 guineas. Mahogany Sideboards, from 6 guineas upwards; noble ditto, in Early English and other handsome designs, from 20 to 100 guineas. Easy-Chairs, from 1 guinea upwards. Drawing and Dining Room Chairs, from 10s. 6d. upwards.—OETZMANN and CO.

GOLD MEDAL CARPETS.—OETZMANN and CO. have now on sale their high-class designs in best quality BRUSSELS CARPETS, which obtained the Gold Medal in the Paris Exhibition. Prices same as other patterns. OETZMANN and CO.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.—A quantity of ready-made Carpets, in all sizes, made to use up last year's patterns, will be cleared out at a bargain. Quotations forwarded per post, without charge, upon receiving size and description required. Large-size Hearth-rugs, 4s. 9d. each; super ditto, 5s. 1d.; Axminster ditto, 12s. 6d.; Best Axminster ditto, 15s. 6d.; usual price 21s. Stout Floorcloths, at 9d. per yard. Patent Linoleum Floorcloth and Staircloth, from 1s. 9d. per yard. Hemp Dutch Carpet, yard wide, 8d. per yard; Large Kitchen Hearth-rug, 3s. 9d.; Sheepskin Hearth-rugs, from 15s. 9d. upwards; ditto Mats, from 2s.—OETZMANN and CO.

EVERYONE SHOULD SEE the large, handsome AXMINSTER HEARTH RUGS that OETZMANN and CO. are now selling at 9s. 11d. each; usual price 15s. 6d. There is nothing sold that can be compared with these for quality and cheapness. An immense variety of Designs and Colours to suit every pattern in Carpets. A visit of inspection solicited.—OETZMANN and CO.

THE ABBOTSFORD TAPESTRY CURTAINS.—Artistic conventional designs, with double borders, and rich decorated dado in dull red, olive green, peacock blue, or any of the dead shades of colour so much in vogue, very stout quality; pattern is reversible, requiring no lining. Size, 4 yards 1 ng, by 63 inches wide. 47s. 6d. per pair. OETZMANN and CO.

HANDSOME RUSSIAN TAPESTRY CURTAINS, with fringe borders, 3 yards long by 61 in. wide, 17s. 6d.; 3 yards, 19s. 9d.; 4 yards, 22s. 6d. per pair; 3 yards long by 75 in. wide, 25s.; 3 yards, 28s. 6d.; 4 yards, 32s. 6d. per pair. Patterns sent post-free on application. OETZMANN and CO.

TABLE LAMPS.—OETZMANN and CO. A large assortment of Table, Reading, and other Lamps for the present season, in Bronze, Brass, Ormolu, Terra-Cotta, Royal Dresden, and other China, of the newest designs, in great variety, fitted with the improved Duplex, Silber, Moderator, and other burners. Patent Duplex Lamp complete, 10s. 6d.; handsome ditto, from 15s. 6d. to 6 guineas.—OETZMANN and CO.

"QUEEN ANNE" ROYAL WORCESTER CHINA TEA, COFFEE, and BREAKFAST SERVICES, manufactured at the celebrated ROYAL PORCELAIN WORKS exclusively for Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. from their new Registered Design. The most artistic design ever introduced. Prices from 21s. per Set of 24 pieces. Also, SOLE VENDORS of the "NEO-CLEOPATRA" TOILET SERVICES (Registered). Ever. Basin, &c., complete from 8s. 6d. per set.—OETZMANN and CO.

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT. OETZMANN and CO.—Orders sent per post, whether large or small, receive prompt and careful attention. Those residing at a distance, or any to whom a personal visit would be inconvenient, desirous of leaving the selection to the firm, may rely upon a faithful attention to their wishes and interest in the selection. This department is personally supervised by a member of the firm, and O. and Co. continually receive numerous letters expressing the greatest satisfaction with the execution of the orders no intrusted. For further particulars please see page 287 in Catalogue, sent free on application. OETZMANN and CO.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free.
OETZMANN & CO.,
 HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1878.

THE ONLY "GRAND PRIX" in Classes 17 and 18, for Inexpensive and Artistic FURNITURE, was awarded to

JACKSON and GRAHAM, Oxford-street, London. GRAND PRIZE (DIPLÔME), Vienna, 1873. The sole Highest Award for English Furniture. MEDAL for "Great Excellence of Design and Workmanship," London, 1862. HORS CONCOURS, Paris, 1867. GOLD MEDAL OF HONOUR for "Improvements in English Furniture," Paris, 1855. PRIZE MEDAL, Great Exhibition, London, 1851.

HEAL and SON have on show the largest stock in London of

BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

HEAL and SON'S CATALOGUE, with 450 Designs of Bedsteads and Bed-room Furniture, with Price-List of Bedding, sent free by post. 195, 196, 197, 198, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, LONDON, W.

THE SUNBURY WALL DECORATION.

FREDK. WALTON and CO. invite the Public to visit the Show-Rooms, 9, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, where the decorations can be seen in various styles, as fixed. Wholesale only. Retail of all first-class Upholsterers and Decorators in the United Kingdom.

THE ANNUAL SUMMER SALE, AT REDUCED PRICES, AT PETER ROBINSON'S, OF REGENT-STREET.

COMMENCED MONDAY, JULY 7.

BLACK SILKS.—1000 Pieces, from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. Black Silk Poulards and Summer Silks, Surat Washing Silks, Pompadour Silks, Washing China Silks—all considerably reduced.

BLACK SILK COSTUMES, reduced to 4 guineas. Black Satin Costumes, reduced to 6 guineas. Fancy Silk Costumes, rather soiled, at nominal prices. Fifty Paris Model Costumes at half price.

MANTLES and JACKETS, from 1 guinea to 10 guineas. Waterproof Cloaks, from 15s. 6d. to 30s. Fur-lined Cloaks, 35s. 6d. to 5 guineas. Seal Patelets, 30 inches long, from 14 to 20 guineas (half their value).

EVENING and DINNER DRESSES, from 1 guinea upwards.

BLACK MATERIAL COSTUMES, in New Textures, from 30s. Black Grenadine and Barege Costumes, at 25s. 6d. Cambric Washing Costumes, at 10s. 6d.

BLACK MATERIALS.—SUMMER TWILLED CASIMERES, at 1s. 6d. (42 inches wide). Black French Cashmeres, at 2s. 6d.; usually sold at 3s. 6d. Unwearable Grenadines, at 6d. Wool Beige, at 1s.

MILLINERY.—PARIS BONNETS, Hats, Caps, Flowers, Head-Dresses, will be sold at half their value.

PETER ROBINSON, REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262.—THE ONLY ADDRESS.

PLEASE OBSERVE that the ONLY Address for PETER ROBINSON'S

COURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE is REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262.

All letters, orders, telegrams, &c., intended for the Mourning Warehouse must be directed "Regent-street."

AT PETER ROBINSON'S

FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE, "REGENT-STREET."

THE BEST ENGLISH GRAVES ONLY ARE USED, which stand the wet and damp weather.

Widow's Dress, beautifully fitted, made complete, from £3 15 6
 Widow's Bonnet and Cap, made by French Milliners, from £1 10 0
 Widow's Mantle or Patelet, handsomely trimmed, from £3 3 0
 Dresses, Made Complete, for a Parent, Sister, or Brother, from £3 10 0
 Mantles and Patelets, handsomely trimmed, for ditto, from £2 19 6
 Bonnets, New Styles, made by French Milliners, from £2 18 0
 The BARODA CRAPE.—Economical Dresses made entirely of this new material, for Deep Mourning, £2 19 6 from

Good-Fitting Dressmakers are sent to All Parts of England with a Full Assortment of Goods, and to take orders, immediately on receipt of Letter or Telegram, WHICH MUST BE CLEARLY ADDRESSED—

REGENT-STREET, No. 256 to 262, otherwise they would not reach as desired.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR POST-FREE. WATERLOO HOUSE SALE.

HALLING, PEARCE, and STONE have again at the close of the "Season" to draw attention to their ANNUAL SUMMER SALE, which is now being held, and which will continue until AUGUST 2. Genuine Goods are being placed before the public at prices which render the occasion of great value to purchasers. Every article (reduced in price) is marked in plain figures, and, as heretofore, No Discount can be allowed. Waterloo House, Pall-mall East, and Cockspur-street, S.W.

LEWIS and ALLENBY'S SUMMER SALE OF SILKS, Velvets, Spring and Summer Fabrics, Costumes, Mantles, &c.

THIS DAY and FOLLOWING DAYS.

THE SALE will comprise some Recent Purchases at very low prices of New Goods made for this Season's trade, but remaining unsold on account of the unprecedented universal depression. Also an extensive assortment of their ordinary Spring and Summer Stock in all departments, at reduced prices. Regent-street and Conduit-street, London, W. LEWIS and ALLENBY.

HENRY GLAVE'S SUMMER SALE HAS COMMENCED. All Goods will be greatly reduced in price, marked as usual in plain figures, and sold for cash only.

Large reductions will be made in Silks of all kinds. Velvets, Velvetine Satins, Dress Fabrics, Foreign and English Cashmeres, Serges, plain Drapery, Household Linens, Washing Fabrics, Cretinnes, and Curtains, Summer and Fur-Lined Cloaks, Real Seal-skin Jackets. An immense Stock of Under-clothing and Outfitting. 100 New and Fashionable Costumes and Children's Dresses. Mourning of all kinds. Choice French and English Millinery, Flowers, Fichus, and Lace Goods. Embroidered and Plain Hosiery. Two, three, and four button Kid and other Gloves. Ribbons in every New Shade; and in our New Galleries we shall have a grand display of English, Oriental, and other Foreign Fancy Goods, including some chaste Ebonised Inlaid Tables, Fancy Chairs, Vases, Jardinières, and other novel and cheap things, at very low prices. Patterns, Samples, Lists of Prices from every Department sent post-free; and to known customers Sample Boxes sent on approval, carriage paid one way, of any description of Goods, including Costumes, Mantles, Outfitting, and every kind of made-up Articles. 634, 635, 636, and 637, New Oxford-street, London.

ALLISON and CO.'S ANNUAL SUMMER SALE.—Allison and Co. beg respectfully to announce that they are now offering their SURPLUS STOCK at greatly reduced prices, including recent purchases, much under value. An early inspection is solicited. Regent House, 233, 240, and 242, Regent-street.

HENRY MILWARD and SONS' EXTRA QUALITY

NEEDLES, as made for the Magazines du Bon Marché, Paris.

EACH NEEDLE PERFECT.

May be obtained from all Drapers, or a sample hundred sent by post for 16 stamps.





ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 42.)

In 1827 another exciting murder was committed, and the *Observer*, undeterred by former censures, published a portrait of the criminal and a view of the scene of his crime, but did not on this occasion deal with the case in the elaborate way in which the murder of Mr. Weare was treated. The story of the Red Barn is well-known to provincial playgoers in the Eastern Counties, where it still sometimes figures in theatrical programmes on Saturday nights. William Corder was a farmer's son residing not far from Ipswich. He had for some time carried on an intrigue with a country girl named Maria Marten, whom he at last enticed into a barn not far from her father's cottage, and there murdered her, and buried her body under



WILLIAM CORDER.

From the "*Observer*," Aug. 10, 1828.

the floor of the barn. After this he continued to visit her father's cottage, and by various falsehoods accounted for the girl's continued absence. Months went by, and Corder wrote several letters to the girl's parents, in which he told plausible stories about her being at the seaside with relatives of his own. The girl's mother, however, had had her suspicions aroused by several circumstances, and at length she dreamed three times that her daughter had been murdered and her body hid under the floor in the Red Barn. The woman's mind was so worked upon by the recurrence of this dream that she induced her husband to search under the floor of the barn, and there, sure enough, the murdered body of the girl was found. In the meantime Corder had advertised for a wife in the *Morning Herald* in the following terms:—"A private gentleman, aged twenty-four, entirely independent, whose disposition is not to be exceeded, has lately lost chief of his family by the hand of Providence, which has occasioned discord among the remainder, under circumstances the most disagreeable to relate. To any female of respectability, who would study for domestic comfort, and is willing to confide her future happiness to one in every way qualified to render the marriage state desirable, as the advertiser is in affluence. Many happy marriages have taken place through means similar to this now resorted to. It is hoped no one will answer this through impertinent curiosity; but should this meet the eye of any agreeable lady, who feels desirous of meeting with a sociable, tender, kind, and sympathising companion, they will find this advertisement worthy of notice. Honour and secrecy may be relied on. As some little security against idle application, it is requisite that letters may be addressed, post-paid, A. Z., care of Mr. Foster, stationer, 68, Leadenhall Street, with real name and address, which will meet with most respectful attention."

Through this advertisement Corder became acquainted with a lady who kept the Grove House Academy at Ealing near London. They were married, and he went to reside with his wife at Grove House, where he was arrested one morning in the spring of 1828. Various circumstances pointed to him as the murderer of Maria Marten, and he was tried for the crime at Bury St. Edmunds on Aug. 6, 1828. The crowd was so great that the counsel and officers of the court had to fight their way to their places. Corder appeared at the bar dressed in a new suit of black, and with his hair combed over his forehead. He wore a pair of blue French spectacles, through which he eyed the witnesses smilingly. Being called on for his defence, he read a statement which amounted to charging

Maria Marten with having committed suicide. He said that in consequence of a quarrel they had in the Red Barn she shot herself with one of two pistols which he had with him:—"The instant the mischief happened, I thought to have made it public; but this would have added to the suspicion, and I then resolved to conceal her death. I then buried her in the best way I could. I tried to conceal the fact as well as I could, giving sometimes one reason for her absence, and sometimes another." He was found guilty and sentenced to death, and the night before his execution he made the following confession:—"I acknowledge being guilty of the death of poor Maria Marten, by shooting her with a pistol. The particulars are as follows: When we left her father's house, we began quarrelling about the burial of the child, she apprehending that the place wherein it was deposited would be found out. The quarrel continued for about three quarters of an hour upon this and about other subjects. A scuffle ensued, and during the scuffle, and at the time I think that she had hold of me, I took the pistol from the side pocket of my shooting-coat . . . I have been guilty of great idleness, and at times led a dissolute life, but I hope through the mercy of God to be forgiven. W. CORDER."

This murder excited great and marked interest, not only in Suffolk but through the whole country. On Aug. 10, 1828, the day before the execution, the *Observer* published a portrait of Corder and a view of the Red Barn, which are copied below. The excitement showed itself in the streets, where Puppet shows represented the scene of the crime, and Methodist preachers held forth in the fields near the barn to thousands of attentive listeners. The Red Barn itself was nearly pulled to pieces by curiosity-seekers.

On the Monday of the execution all the workmen in Bury struck work in order to see the murderer hanged, and persons came from long distances for the same purpose. One man was pestered by everyone he met on his return by inquiries whether Corder had really been hung that morning. This was repeated so often that he became quite weary of the constantly recurring question, "Is Corder executed?" In the evening, in order to get rid of the gloomy feelings created by what he had witnessed, he went to the theatre, where he arrived somewhat late. The play ("Macbeth") had advanced to the fourth scene of the first act as he seated himself in the pit. The newcomer, who was better acquainted with the details of the murder in the Red Barn than with the plays of Shakspeare, was not a little astonished when King Duncan entered, and, fixing his eye upon him, repeated what he thought was the same question that had been so often addressed to him that day, "Is execution done on Cawdor?"

The *Observer* continued its illustrations of events as they occurred, sharing the engravings with *Bell's Life* and the *Englishman*. St. Katherine's Docks were opened on Oct. 25, 1828, and on the following day the *Observer* published a bird's-eye view of the Docks, showing the ceremonies attending the opening. In January, 1829, appeared two views of Buckingham Palace, then building for George IV.; and in August a cut of the "Post-Office Accelerator," a carriage for conveying London postmen to their several districts. A portrait of Rowton, the winner of the Great St. Leger for 1829, was given in September. This year the lovers of wonderful shows were attracted to an exhibition in London of two Siamese youths who were united together by a short cartilaginous band at the pit of the stomach, but with no other connection existing between them. They were perfectly straight and well made, and walked with a gait like other people; being perfect in all their parts, and having all their functions distinct. Their names were Chang and Eng; and they were first discovered on the banks of the Siam river, fishing, by Mr. Hunter, an American, by whom they were taken to New York, where they were exhibited, and were afterwards brought to England. They were supposed to be about eighteen years old when they were exhibited in London in 1829. The *Observer* of Nov. 22, 1829, published a long account of the Siamese Twins, with a woodcut representing them as they were exhibited to the public.

After having been exhibited for several years in London and the provinces, the Siamese twins went to America, where they settled on a farm and married sisters. In the year 1869 they returned to London, and were as elderly men again exhibited; but they soon went back to America, where in a few years they died, both together. A similar exhibition was made in London about 1868 of twin girls, named Millie-Christine, or the "Two-headed Nightingale," and it was probably the appearance of these two "black birds" that suggested the idea of the Siamese twins appearing again in public.

In June, 1830, George the Fourth died, and the *Observer* published several engravings connected with the event. On June 24 appeared a portrait of "His Majesty George the Fourth As he last appeared in his Pony Phaeton in Windsor Park;" and on July 18 three illustrations of the lying in state and the funeral were published.

"The King is dead! Long live the King!" So said the citizens of London when they invited William IV. and Queen Adelaide to a banquet at Guildhall on the following Nov. 9; and on the 1st, eight days before the entertainment came off, the *Observer* duly supplied the public with "A correct view of the grand civic entertainment," as it was to be. On Aug. 1, 1831, new London Bridge was opened by the King and Queen, and two engravings illustrative of the event were published in

the *Observer*, the *Morning Chronicle*, *Bell's Life*, and the *Englishman*. One of them is interesting, as it shows the relative positions of the old and the new bridge. The view was taken from the tower of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, looking towards Fish-street-hill.

The *Observer* of Sept. 11, 1831, contained four illustrations of the coronation of King William the Fourth and Queen Adelaide, together with long and elaborate descriptions. There was another paper in existence at this time, called the *United Kingdom*, which also illustrated the coronation. This was the period of the great Reform agitation, when the newspapers were absorbed in political excitement; and after this the *Observer* for a time ceased to give any illustrations.

On July 28, 1835, a diabolical attempt was made in Paris to shoot Louis Philippe, King of the French. The assassin, whose name was Fieschi, constructed an infernal machine consisting of twenty-five barrels, charged with various kinds of missiles, and lighted simultaneously by a train of gunpowder. The machine was fired from a window as the King rode along the lines of the National Guard, on the Boulevard du Temple, accompanied by his three sons, and suite. The King and his sons escaped; but Marshal Mortier was shot dead, and many officers were dangerously wounded. Amongst the spectators upwards of forty persons were killed or injured. In its number for Aug. 9, 1835, the *Observer* gave a sketch of the attempted assassination, a portrait of the criminal, and a representation of the infernal machine.

The actual infernal machine, with a waxen effigy of Fieschi, formed for many years a prominent attraction at Madame Tussaud's Exhibition.

The reign of William IV. was a short one, and soon the *Observer* had to illustrate his funeral, as it had done that of his predecessor. The number for July 3, 1837, contained three engravings of the Royal obsequies, and ere long the brief rule of the sailor King was forgotten in the dawning glories of the Victorian era. The epoch of railways was opening. The North-Western, or the London and Birmingham, as it was then called, was the first railway out of London, and the next was the Greenwich Railway. On July 24, 1837, the *Observer* published a large woodcut of the "Grand entrance to the London and Birmingham Railway at Euston-square." Mr. Hardwick's massive structure was then in progress, and formed the entrance to the first of the great London railway stations—vast buildings, some of which have swallowed up whole streets, and contributed greatly to alter the appearance of London in their vicinity.



THE RED BARN.

From the "*Observer*," Aug. 10, 1828.

On July 24, 1837, a balloon ascended from Vauxhall with a parachute attached, in which was Mr. Cocking, who in descending was killed. The *Observer* published illustrations of this event, which excited great interest at the time. Other papers illustrated Mr. Cocking's death, which I will recount more at length when I come to treat of the *Weekly Chronicle*, which contained more illustrations of the event than any other paper. A large engraving appeared in the *Observer* for Aug. 20, 1837, representing the Waterloo shield, given by Lord George Bentinck, and run for at Goodwood Races, 1837.

(To be continued.)

M. J.

Lord Elcho, M.P., presided last Saturday afternoon at the luncheon of the East Lothian Agricultural Society at Dunbar.—The annual show of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society will take place at Leeds on Aug. 5, 6, and 7 next. In every section of the show the entries are large, and the list of exhibitors of live stock comprises breeders from every part of the kingdom, including the Prince of Wales, who is represented in three classes. The exhibition of implements will be larger and more important than ever held at any former meeting of the society. A splendid site for the show has been secured in Cardigan-fields, on the Kirkstall-road, and the ground occupied by the Royal Agricultural Society in 1861.



HIS MAJESTY GEORGE IV., AS HE LAST APPEARED IN HIS PONY PHAETON IN WINDSOR PARK.

From the "*Observer*," June 29, 1830.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated March 13, 1879, of Mr. James Burness, late of No. 5, Addison-road, Kensington, who died on May 20 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by George Richard Burness and James Alexander Burness, the sons, and Alfred Savill, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Harriet Burness, £1000, and the household furniture and effects at his residence, Addison-road; and for life his said residence, and Tilbury Lodge, Moffat, Scotland, with the furniture and effects. He confirms the deed of settlement relating to his estates at Leytonstone and Prittlewell, Essex. The Tilbury estate, Essex, he devises to his son George Richard, charged with £30,000 upon trust for his (testator's) daughters Harriet, Julia Matilda, Annie, and Lucy, and £10,000 for his son Alfred John. The Royden Estate, Essex, he devises to his said son Alfred John, charged with £300 per annum in favour of his (testator's) wife. The testator also leaves the sum of £25,000 upon trust for his wife for life, and then for all his children, and he states he makes no special provision for his daughter Fanny, as she was provided for on her marriage, and also by the said deed of settlement. The residue of his property he gives to his sons George Richard and James Alexander.

The will (dated April 9, 1878) with a codicil (dated May 15 following) of the Rev. John Griffith, D.D., formerly Vicar of Boxley, Kent, and Canon Residentiary of Rochester Cathedral, and late of No. 3, Bayshill-lawn, Cheltenham, who died on May 29 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Mr. Francis Barlow, Q.C., the Rev. Frederic Jonathan Richards, the Rev. Robert Edward Williams, and William Massey, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths £500 Consols to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, the dividends of which are to be applied by the Vicar of Boxley within ten days of Christmas as prizes to five boys and five girls instructed in Boxley National Schools; £200 Consols each to the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Old Kent Road, the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, and the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton; £100 Consols each to the Asylum for the Blind, St. George's-fields, Southwark, and the Kent Female Penitentiary, St. Mary Stow, near Dartford, and numerous other legacies, many of them of considerable amount. All his real estate and the residue of his personality he gives to his adopted daughter, Mrs. Amy Harrison, Frederic Jonathan Richards, and the Rev. Robert Edward Williams.

The will (dated Jan. 14, 1879) of Mr. Edward Basil Farnham, late of Quorndon House, Quorndon, Leicestershire, who died on May 13 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Sir Frederick Thomas Fowke, Bart., and Robert Bristow Berridge, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Gertrude Emily Farnham, £500, wines and liquors to the extent of one hundred dozen, and £700 per annum, so long as she shall remain his widow. He directs that not more than £500 shall be expended in a memorial window and tablets to be placed in the chancel of the church at Quorndon; and he gives £200 for a clock for the Townhall of Loughborough for the use of the inhabitants, farmers, and others, in recognition of the kindness shown to him for the many years he represented as member the northern division of the said county of Leicester in Parliament; £100 each to the Leicester Infirmary and the Loughborough Dispensary; £100 each to his executors, and some other legacies. After augmenting the portions of his younger children under settlements, he leaves the residue of his personality upon trust for his eldest son, William Edward John Basil Farnham, on his attaining thirty years of age. His real estate at Quorndon and elsewhere in Leicestershire, and also in the counties of Stafford and Middlesex, and any other real estate he may have, the testator devises to the use of his said eldest son for life, with remainder to his first son and his heirs male. The furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects at Quorndon House are made heirlooms, to go with the estate. The deceased was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Leicestershire, serving as High Sheriff in 1870; and he represented the northern division of the county in the Conservative interest for upwards of twenty years, in five Parliaments, from 1837 down to 1859.

The will (dated Feb. 18, 1878) of Louis Marie Napoleon Helene, Baron Gourgaud, late of No. 43, Avenue d'Antin, Paris, deputy member of the General Council of the Haute Saône, and Knight of the Legion of Honour, who died on April 11 last, was proved in London on the 5th inst. by Paul Alexis Donon and Joseph Simonot, the executors, the personal estate in England being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Catharine, the usufruct of one half of his revenues until she shall enter into a contract for a second marriage; to his son Napoleon all papers, arms, and different objects belonging to the late Emperor Napoleon I., and he particularly recommends to him the sword of the Emperor, which he considers a precious remembrance, and desires should be preserved in the family; to his son Etienne the horsemanship of Napoleon I., and a portrait of Bonaparte, by Gros; to his son Maurice the star of the Legion of Honour worn by the Emperor Napoleon at Waterloo, and a portrait of him, by Robert Lefevre; to his son Robert two fowling-pieces of the Emperor Napoleon I.; and other legacies. The residue of his disposable property he gives to his sons, Napoleon, Maurice, and Robert; Etienne having been already provided for by a member of the family.

The will (dated June 27, 1878) with two codicils (dated July 4 and 5 following) of the Hon. Miss Maria Otway-Cave, late of Stanford Hall, Leicestershire, who died on May 13 last, was proved on the 27th ult., by Major Fairfax William Cartwright, M.P., and the Hon. Alfred Thomas Townshend Wyatt-Edgell, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix bequeaths £6700 Consols upon trust for her maid, Catherine Langham, for life; to her sister, the Hon. Mrs. Wyatt-Edgell, and her nephews, the Hon. Alfred T. T. Wyatt-Edgell, and the Hon. Adrian Wyatt-Edgell, £3000 each; to her nephew, the Hon. Edmund Verney Wyatt-Edgell, £10,000, and she also settles upon him all her real estate; to her niece, the Hon. Violet Cecilia Wyatt-Edgell, £2000; and some other legacies; the residue of the personality she gives to her said two nephews, Edmund and Alfred. The deceased was the eldest of the four daughters of the late Baroness Braye, and by her death the barony of Braye, heretofore in abeyance, falls in its entirety to the Hon. Mrs. Henrietta Wyatt-Edgell, the last surviving daughter of the late Baroness.

The will (dated June 28, 1875) of Mr. James Grant, late of No. 35, Cornwall-road, Westbourne Park, who died on May 23 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by John Miller Grant, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £9000. On the death of his four daughters the testator bequeaths £500 each to the London City Mission, Bridewell-place, New Bridge-street; Dr. Barnardo's East-End Juvenile Mission, Stepney-causeway; Miss Cole's Establishment for Girls, Cambridge-road, Kilburn; and the Paralytic and Epileptic Hospital, Queen-street, Bloomsbury.

The will (dated Feb. 10, 1871) of the Right Hon. Emily

Elizabeth Julia, Lady Walsingham, late of No. 23, Arlington-street, Piccadilly, who died on May 14 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Lord Walsingham, the Hon. John Augustus de Grey and Edward Partington, the executors, the personality being sworn under £5000.

So far as the late Countess Waldegrave's will is known (the *Times* says), she has left the whole of the Waldegrave estates to Lord Carlingford for his life, with remainder to Earl Waldegrave, or whoever may be the representative of the Waldegrave family at Lord Carlingford's death. She has left £1000 a year for life to her niece, Miss Constance Braham, and £600 a year to Mr. Charles Braham.

With the heading Charitable Bequests, the following advertisement appeared in Monday's *Times*:—"Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Acts 30th and 31st Vic., cap. 54, that Richard John Ormsby Vandeleur, formerly of Merriem-square, in the city of Dublin, and subsequently of Carlsruhe, but late of Baden, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Esquire, who died on the 25th day of May, 1879, at Baden aforesaid, by his will, dated 26th day of January, 1877, bequeathed to the committee of the Royal Irish Academy of Music his musical instruments, consisting of a grand piano, two violins, and a tenor, as prizes for the students; and said testator bequeathed all his personal estate (except what he otherwise disposed of by his said will) to Richard Studdert Reeves and Robert Reeves, both of 17, Merriem-square East, Dublin, Esquires, upon trust, to pay the following legacies:—To the Royal Irish Academy of Music the sum of £1000; and he further directed the said trustees to invest the sum of £4000 in the purchase of Government New 3 per Cent Stock, or Government New 3 per Cent Consolidated Bank Annuities, and transfer same to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland, upon trust, to pay the dividends on the said stock from time to time to the Council of the said Royal Irish Academy of Music, to be applied for the benefit of the said Academy, as in the said will mentioned. To the Society for the Abolition of Vivisection, £500; to the Reverend Frederick A. Wynne, or the Incumbent for the time being of St. Matthias's Church, Dublin, for the benefit of the Widows' House to be erected in the district in which said church is situate, £500; to the Boys' and Girls' Home (Ragged Schools), £2880; to the Magdalen Asylum, 8, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin, £2880; to the National Institution and Molyneux Asylum for the Blind of Ireland, Leeson Park, Dublin, £2880; to the Cripples' Home, Bray, £1000; to the Stewart Institution for the Training and Education of Idiotic and Imbecile Children, near Dublin, for the purposes of a ward, to be called the "Vandeleur Ward," £2000; to the Convalescent Home, Stillorgan, £1500; to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, for constructing a life-boat to be called "The Vandeleur," and to be stationed somewhere on the coast of Donegal, £500; to "Dublin by Lamplight," £500. And he bequeathed all the residue of his property to the Society at Carlsruhe for the Protection of Animals. And the said testator appointed the said Richard Studdert Reeves and Robert Reeves executors of his said will, and probate thereof was granted to them forth of the Principal Registry of the Probate and Matrimonial Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, on the 2nd day of July, 1879.—Dated July 7, 1879.—S. S. and E. Reeves and Sons, Solicitors for said Executors, 17, Merriem-square East, Dublin."

FRENCH FÊTE AT THE ALBERT HALL.

Our Metropolitan News of last week gave some account of the Monday's festive mimicry of a market, or Fancy Fair, held at the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, to benefit the funds of certain charitable institutions for the French in London. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Prince Leopold were among the visitors that day, and the fair was continued next day. The centre of attraction, as shown in the centre of our page of Illustrative Sketches, was the famous leading lady of tragedy at the Comédie Française, Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, who wore a cream-colour dress, adorned with yellow roses, fine old lace about her neck, and a chip straw hat with a great feather. She was assisted in her shop-keeping by Mlle. Baretta and Mlle. Martin, and her success, in disposing at high prices of a variety of fancy wares, must have been very profitable to the good cause. Mlle. Sophie Croizette and Mlle. Jeanne Samary, also members of the celebrated company which has lately performed at the Gaiety Theatre, had each her circle of admiring purchasers; and many other ladies, English as well as French, did service in the same manner with very satisfactory results.

SKETCHES IN AFGHANISTAN.

Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, late at the head quarters of the British Army on the road towards Cabul, furnishes the Sketches of two scenes in that country, which are given among this week's Illustrations. The road from Jellalabad, about ten miles beyond Gundamak, and near the Jugdalluk Pass, crosses a river which is called the Surkh-Ab, or "Red Water," from its peculiar colour, probably the effect of clay in its muddy admixture. The bridge is also painted of a reddish colour; hence the name of the "Surkh-Pool." On the Cabul side, a portion of its parapet has fallen, which can easily be repaired, and the main fabric is substantial enough. The other Illustration was taken at the village of Hazarnow, on the Ghorri River, and represents a party of young girls and others enjoying a swing, precisely as they do in England.

"AVE MARIA!"

This picture, by Mr. H. R. Robertson, has been noticed with deserved commendation by visitors and critical inspectors of the Royal Academy Exhibition. It is a scene on the Lagune of Venice, where the sunset light is shed with surpassing loveliness on the broad expanse of placid water. The boatman and his young wife have stopped before a shrine of the Blessed Virgin, which rises, with a flight of stairs, upon a timber platform erected in the midst of the water. And here they pause, at the sound of a distant church bell, to offer their humble adoration; and to realise in heart, as we may admit without professing their creed, that "ever-womanly" and truly motherly aspect of tenderness, which is surely comprehended, with all else, in the infinite perfections of Divine Love.

Gadshill Place, Higham, the residence of the late Charles Dickens, has found a purchaser in Captain Austin Budden, of the 12th Kent Artillery.

The attendance of the battalions and detachments of volunteers authorised to drill with the regular troops at Aldershot since the 14th ult. closed last Saturday, when the last four battalions left the camp. Altogether, eight battalions, exhibiting a total strength in camp of a little over 3700 officers and men, have been under canvas for eight days.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

M. Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet" was given on Saturday, for the first and only time this season. Mdlle. Heilbron sustained the character of Ophelia with much success; the cast having included Mdlle. Mantilla as the Queen, and Signori Cotogni, Sabater, Scolara, Capponi, Raguer, and Manfredi, respectively, as Hamlet, Laertes, the King, the Ghost, Horatio, and Marcellus. The other announcements of the week were repetitions of familiar operas. With next week the season will terminate.

The last Floral Hall concert of the season took place on Saturday afternoon, when the brilliant singing of Madame Adelina Patti was a special feature among many successful performances by eminent artists of the Royal Italian Opera.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The regular season closed on Saturday last, when "Don Giovanni" was given in the morning and "Dinorah" in the evening. The cast of each was an efficient and familiar one, having included, in the first instance, Madame Pappenheim, (Donna Anna), Madame Marie Roze (Donna Elvira), Madame Trebelli (Zerlina), Signor Brignoli (Don Ottavio), Signor Del Puente (Don Giovanni), Signor Susini (Leporello), Signor Franceschi (Masetto), &c. In "Dinorah" the brilliant singing of Madame Gerster was a special feature, as in a previous performance of the opera recently noticed; other characters having also been sustained, as then, by Mdlles. Tremelli and Lido, Signori Roudil, Frapolli, and Tecchi.

The season just closed began on April 26 with a repetition of the late M. Bizet's "Carmen," which proved so attractive last year and again this season, Mdlle. Minnie Hauk's fine performance as the heroine having been again a conspicuous feature. The specialties in production have been Verdi's "Aida" and M. Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon," neither being absolute novelties, but both having been heard for the first time in this theatre. Of the splendour with which the first-named work was brought out, and the general excellence of its performance—the principal characters sustained by Mdlle. Kellogg, Madame Trebelli, Signori Campanini, Galassi, and Foli—we have recently spoken. In the reproduction of "Mignon" at Her Majesty's Theatre, the characters of Mignon and Federico were (as in its previous performances at Drury-Lane Theatre) sustained, respectively, by Madame Christine Nilsson and Madame Trebelli. Of the exquisite charm, vocal and dramatic, of Madame Nilsson's performance, and of the general efficiency of the representation, we spoke last week. Besides the artists already named, Mesdames Sinico, Hélène Crosmond, and Lablache, Mdlles. Ambre, Robiati, and Filomena, Signori Runcio, Leli, Rinaldini, Grazzi, MM. Candidus, Thomas, and Pyatt, and Herr Behrens have reappeared; and first appearances have been made, with more or less success, by Mdlles. Vanzandt, Libia Drog, and Lido; Signori Pantaleoni, Roudil, Vazelli, and Susini.

The continuance of Sir Michael Costa in the office of conductor has been a valuable aid to the general efficiency of the performances, his place when absent (a rare occurrence) having been ably supplied by M. Sainton, the excellent chef d'orchestre. The Saturday afternoon performances have proved attractive. These have been skilfully directed by Signor Arditi.

The season is followed by a series of twelve extra performances, beginning last Monday evening with "Mignon."

On Wednesday afternoon another concert was given at the Royal Albert Hall, the programme having included performances by the principal artists of Her Majesty's Theatre.

Miss Florence Coplestone's *Matinée Musicale*, which took place last Saturday at Steinway Hall, deserves special mention. The young lady, who is from America, has been studying at Leipzig and Weimar, and bids fair to take a high position as a pianist. Her excellent mechanism and style were displayed in her execution of a series of solo pieces by Bach, Beethoven, Schumann, Liszt, Chopin, and Heller, and in Rubinstein's sonata for piano and violin in association with Herr Feininger. Vocal pieces were contributed by Mdlle. Vanzandt, Madame Feininger, Signor Tecchi, and Mr. Carleton. Miss Coplestone is, we believe, about to return to New York, where she can scarcely fail to meet with the success that she deserves.

Among the concerts of last week was that of Mr. Ferdinand Praeger, a musician of high attainments, practical and theoretical. The programme consisted entirely of his own compositions, vocal and instrumental. The most important of the latter were two pianoforte trios, a pianoforte sonata, and a string quartet. The pianist was a pupil of Mr. Praeger, Miss Maude Grace, who earned well-merited applause by her playing in the trios and the sonata, and in several short solo pieces. The quartet was led by that skilful violinist, Herr Pollitzer, who also played an expressive solo. His coadjutors in the quartet were MM. N. Mori, Heimendahl, and Van Biele, the two latter having rendered the string parts of the trios. Vocal pieces were contributed by Misses Annim, R. Leviason, and Mr. A. Lortzing.

At the competition for the Parepa-Rosa gold medal for singing, recently held at the Royal Academy of Music, there were ten candidates—the successful one having been John H. d'Egville. The examiners were Messrs. Henschel, Lewis Thomas, and Li Calsi (chairman).—The competition for the Lucas gold medal for composition, at the same institution, was decided on Monday, when the award was given to Arthur G. Thomas, out of nine candidates. The examiners were Messrs. G. A. Osborne, C. Piusuti, and C. E. Stephens (chairman).

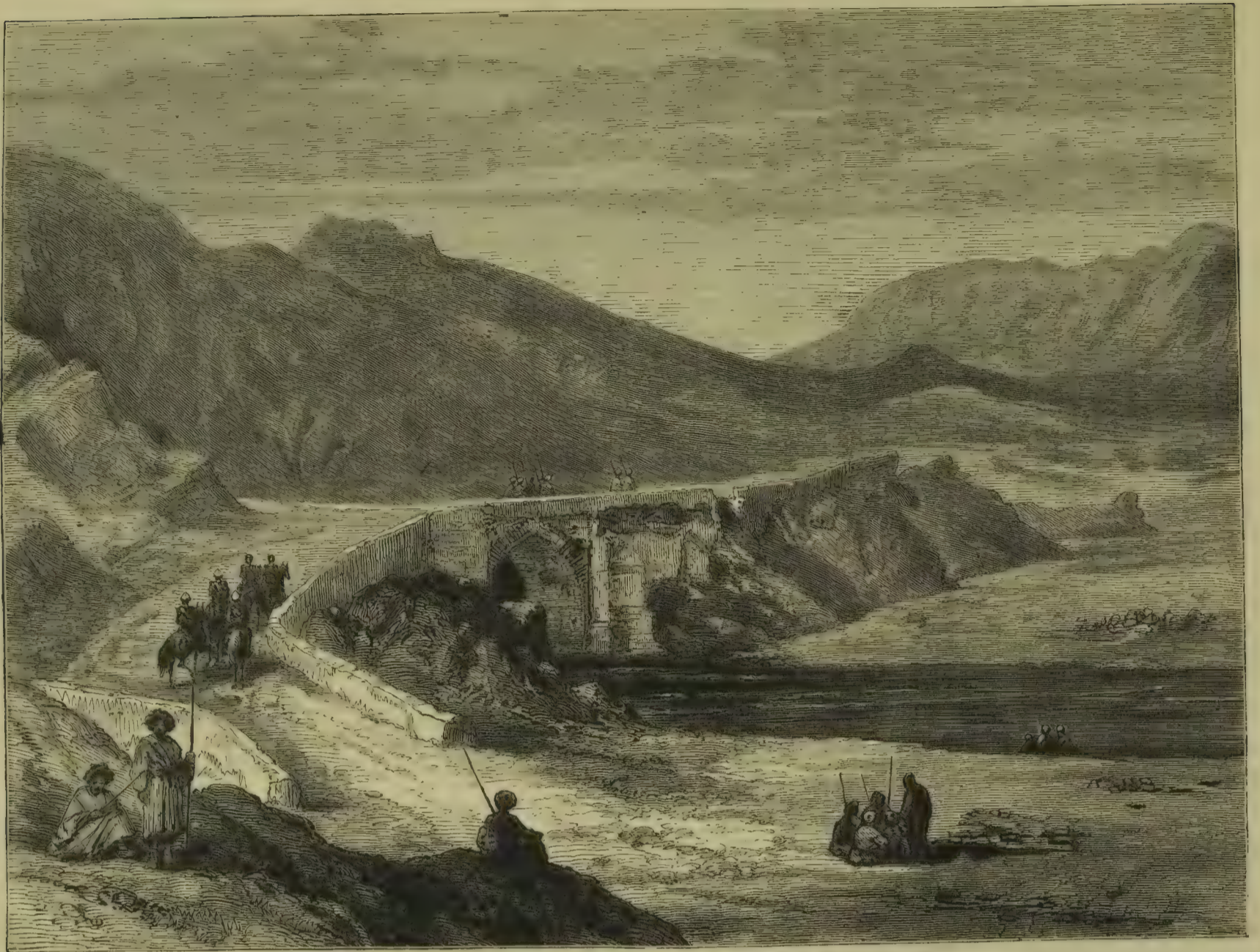
Sir William Jenner has accepted very cordially the invitation of the Midland Medical Society committee to deliver the address at the opening of the ensuing winter session.

The Earl of Ducie has returned 12 per cent to his tenants on their arable land, and Mr. Severne, M.P., has returned 10 per cent to his tenants on Thenford Estate.

Yesterday week the 3rd Administrative Battalion of the Lancashire Rifle Volunteers were reviewed in Colonel Clifton's park, Lytham, where they had been encamped for a week, by Colonel Thompson, 15th Brigade Depot, Burnley. The men of all ranks numbered 1051, the largest number the battalion has made for many years. Colonel Thompson warmly complimented Colonel Dugdale on the efficiency of the battalion.

A beautiful black ebony box, containing a powerful binocular marine glass, from the Emperor of Germany, was on Tuesday handed by the directors of the Great Eastern Railway Company to Mr. Robert Wilson Massingham, their harbour master at Lowestoft, as a token of his Majesty's appreciation of the successful efforts made by Mr. Massingham, on the night of Sept. 29 last, in rescuing the passengers and crew of the German steam-ship *Castor*, which had come into collision with another vessel and grounded near the Nore Sands. This is the second testimonial he has received for saving life; the first, which consisted of a gold chronometer and chain, having been presented to him by the inhabitants of Lowestoft for rescuing the crew of a Norwegian vessel in November, 1874.

S K E T C H E S I N A F G H A N I S T A N.
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE SURKH-POL, ON THE SURKHAB.



A SKETCH IN AN AFGHAN VILLAGE.



"AVE MARIA." BY H. R. ROBERTSON.—SEE PAGE 67.
IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

FUNERAL OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

A portion of the impression of last week's Number of this Journal, made up on Thursday afternoon, contained the announcement of the arrival of H.M.S. Orontes in the British Channel, bringing from the Cape of Good Hope the lamented Prince Imperial's body, in charge of Colonel Pemberton, of the 60th Rifles. The Orontes, which is one of the finest troop-ships belonging to the military transport service, under the command of Captain Kinahan, received the body on the 15th ult., in Simon's Bay, the eastward harbour of the Cape, from H.M.S. Boadicea, which had brought it from Port Natal. Her approach to England was known by the telegraph from Madeira, and she lay to off Plymouth, on Wednesday of last week, to receive orders from shore, which directed her to go to Spithead, the anchorage off Portsmouth, and there to meet the Admiralty yacht Enchantress, commanded by Captain Hills. This smaller and lighter vessel, which had been fitted up for the occasion, was to convey the Prince's body from Portsmouth to Woolwich.

The Orontes accordingly reached Spithead early next morning (Thursday), and was there met by the Admiralty yacht, to which the coffin was transferred with the least possible delay. It was still in charge of Colonel Pemberton, and was received by several friends of the Empress and connections of the House of Bonaparte on board the Enchantress. That vessel arrived at Woolwich on Friday afternoon about two o'clock, and lay at the T Pier of the Royal Arsenal. A distinguished company, both French and English, was there assembled to receive the Prince's body, for which elaborate preparations had been made. On the part of the members and friends of the Bonaparte family and of the late French Imperial Government, there were Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Prince Charles Bonaparte, the Duc de Bassano, General Count Fleury, M. Rouher, formerly Minister of State, M. Paul de Cassagnac, and many others. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Connaught were present to show their kindly regard for the late Prince Imperial and for the Empress, but did not mix with the phalanx of Bonapartist courtiers and partisans. The Duke of Cambridge arrived soon afterwards. A number of British officers of rank, including General Sir John Acland, General Sir Lintorn Simmons, Major-General Turner, holding special authority at Woolwich, were there in full uniform. The coffin was borne ashore by sailors of the Admiralty yacht, while M. Rouher, General Fleury, and another French General, with Major-General Turner, walked beside it, and the Roman Catholic clergy intoned their Latin prayers. It was followed by several hundred persons to a small domed building in the Arsenal, which had been fitted up as a temporary mortuary. Here the bier was visited by the principal personages of the company; after which the medical men, Baron Clary, Baron Corvisart, and Mr. T. Evans, dentist, had the coffin opened and inspected the body, for the purpose of identification. The corpse was then placed in a new shell, a leaden, and an oak coffin, which was put on one of the guns of the Royal Horse Artillery, covered with the British flag. It was escorted from Woolwich to Chiselhurst, by way of the Common, Shooter's-hill, and Eltham, by a troop of the Royal Artillery and Horse Artillery, and by a procession on foot, which reached Camden Place, the residence of the Empress, about nine o'clock in the evening.

The final ceremony at Chiselhurst on Saturday was quite a soldier's funeral, as befitted one who, in the words of the Princess of Wales, written by her own hand on the card which accompanied her wreath of violets, "died a soldier's death, fighting for our cause." The whole of the inscription on this wreath is well worth quotation, since it indicates the spirit in which the Royal House of England did such ungrudging honour to the memory of a cherished and lamented guest of this country. But first the words of the Queen, thoughtfully written in French by her Majesty and attached to the wreath of golden laurel-leaves which she laid upon the coffin, should be given. Written in the Queen's own hand, the words are:—

Souvenir de vive affection, d'estime, et de profonds regrets de la part de Victoria Reg.

The Princess of Wales wrote:—

A token of affection and regard for him who lived the most spotless of lives, and died a soldier's death fighting for our cause in Zululand. From Albert Edward and Alexandra, July 12, 1879.

When the coffin containing the remains of her son, with which was placed a crucifix blessed by Pius IX. and brought from Rome two years ago by her Chaplain, Monsignor Goddard, was brought to Camden Place on Friday night, the Empress was anxiously awaiting it. We dare not attempt to inquire how it was received by the widowed mother. All that night, with but slight intermission, the Empress passed beside the body of her son. Very early in the morning, at about four or five, when the tall candles burning beneath a silver cross in the little white chapel had not long paled in the light of the dawn, the Empress heard mass. It was said before her there, and before the dead, by Monsignor Goddard, who had kept the vigil with Monsignor Las Casas, Bishop of Constantine, and two of the aides-de-camp of the Prince. Afterwards the Empress retired to her room, which she did not leave during the day. At nine the white hangings with the letter "N." were affixed by the Pompes Funèbres to the outer gate, and many mourners were then arriving.

By the Queen's repeatedly expressed desire, great care had been taken in preparing the mind of the Empress for the funeral ceremony, of which she could not but be conscious, although she took no part in it. The Queen left Windsor South-Western Station at nine o'clock, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford and the Hon. Frances Drummond, and by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., and Colonel Du Plat, her Majesty's Equerry, of the Royal Artillery, the arm of the service with which the young Prince, following in the footsteps of the founder of his family, had associated himself. The military pageant of Saturday had strictly the character of an Artillery, or rather of a Woolwich celebration. All the troops engaged came from the Woolwich garrison, of which the Prince had been a member, and many of the Princes wore Artillery uniforms.

The Queen arrived at Chiselhurst Station and immediately drove to Camden Place. Lord Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and Lady Sydney were present at the station on the Queen's arrival. The Queen was conducted by the Duc de Bassano, Grand Chamberlain of the exiled Court, to the *chapelle ardente*, where her Majesty knelt for a little while near the kneeling priests, and then placed upon the coffin her wreath of laurels in gold. Princess Beatrice placed a cross of violet porcelain flowers upon the coffin. Many flowers and wreaths had already been deposited in that sacred place. The Queen gathered two or three flowers in her hand. In the reception-hall Prince Napoleon with his two sons, Prince Victor and Prince Louis Bonaparte, advanced to do her Majesty homage. The Queen was received also by Princess Mathilde, Prince Napoleon Charles Bonaparte, Prince Murat, Princess Eugénie Murat, the Duchesse de Mouchy (Princess Anne Murat), the Duc de Bassano, and M. Pietri.

The Prince of Wales's special train left Charing-cross soon after ten, and arrived at Chiselhurst at 10.30, five minutes after the Queen's train. It carried the Prince and Princess of Wales and a very brilliant company of Royal personages, members of the Diplomatic Body, and officers. On the previous day, at Woolwich, the Prince of Wales and his illustrious relatives had been dressed as civilians, but now the Prince of Wales wore an Artillery uniform with spiked busby (the uniform of the Prince of Wales's Own Norfolk Artillery, of which his Royal Highness is hon. Colonel) and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, with the French military order founded by the late Emperor, and other orders on his breast. Similar uniforms and decorations were worn by the other Princes, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Teck. Prince Leopold wore the Windsor dress. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were in scarlet, against which the bars of crape on the arm which, like all the officers, they wore, showed more distinctly. The Crown Prince of Sweden was conspicuous in his handsome light buff cavalry dress; Prince Leiningen was in naval uniform. There were also in the train Prince Christian, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and Count Gleichen.

Among the officers who came were:—Colonel F. A. Stanley (Secretary of State for War), Field-Marshal Lord Strathairn, General Lord Napier of Magdala, Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn, General Sir Charles Ellice, General Stephenson (commanding the Home District), and, in short, almost every general officer of distinction who is in England at this time, and was able to attend. We believe that every regiment at Aldershot, and all arms of the service, were represented by Colonels or some of their officers.

The cadets of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, commanded by Major Van Straubenzee, about 200 in number, were stationed under the tall trees at the end of the avenue nearest Camden House, and presented arms as the Queen and the Princes arrived. Beyond them, on the left of the principal entrance, the officers and the other mourners massed themselves. The gun-carriage on which the coffin was to be placed was drawn up before the door. The Queen took up a position on the gravel walk at the side of the House nearest the lodge till the ten young Captains and Lieutenants of the Royal Artillery, to whom the like duty had been confided on the previous day, had borne the coffin from the chapel to the bier. The drums beat with a muffled sound, the first minute gun was heard, and the bearers carried their burden to the gun. It was now ten minutes past eleven. The Queen, followed by the Princess and the ladies in waiting, was conducted by the Marquis de Castelbajac, in attendance upon her Majesty, along a path marked out by black cloth to the raised black-draped pavilion from which she saw the passage of the funeral procession across the common to the church. The Princess of Wales had already driven to the church with the Comtesse d'Otrante and Lord Suffield, way being made for this improvised movement by the personal exertions of Captain Baynes. A battery of artillery just without the lower gates fired the first of a series of mourning guns, and the gentlemen cadets stepped slowly off with arms reversed, while the Royal Artillery band played the Dead March in "Saul," which is always heard at a soldier's funeral. The drummers beat a monotonous funeral roll upon drums bound with black crape. The cross was borne before the gun by an Alsatian Curé. The Abbé Kœnig, Vicar of St. Eustache, followed, with the Abbé Laine, almoner to the Emperor; the Abbé Métaire, Canon of St. Denis; the learned Bishop of Constantine, Monsignor Las Casas, wearing his golden mitre. The gun was drawn by six dark-brown horses, beside each pair of which rode a mounted artilleryman, one on the right, one on the left. The coffin above the gun was rolled in the English Union Jack and the French Tricolour. The sword of the Prince, his belt, and his sabretache were placed above. On a cushion were the great cross, the plaque, and ribbon of the Legion of Honour, founded by the Emperor. The dismounted men carried the largest of the wreaths. By the side of the coffin walked the pall-bearers, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, with M. Rouher, on the left; the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Leopold, and the Prince of Wales, with the Duc de Bassano, on the right. The Princes and Princesses came to lay their wreaths upon the coffin in the chapel, and as they passed into the saloon reserved for the Queen and the Princes of the various Royal Houses, they had each received a few violets or other flowers from the chapel. The Princes who walked as pall-bearers still carried in their hands the flowers they had received. At the side of the pall-bearers walked the Ambassadors. Behind the coffin came the Prince's brown horse Stag, caparisoned in white and silver starred trappings of Imperial state, led by Mr. Gamble, the faithful retainer who attended the baptism of the Prince and now followed his funeral. This also was the place reserved for the English soldiers, Lomas and Brown, who served as groom and valet to the Prince, and Uhlmann, his own body servant. Next came the chief mourners, Prince Napoleon and his sons Prince Victor and Prince Louis, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Prince Joachim Murat, Prince Napoleon Charles Bonaparte, and Prince Louis Murat. These Princes of the Imperial house were followed by other personages of princely rank, but not all related by kindred—the Duke of Teck, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden, the Duc de Rivas (representing personally the King of Spain), the Prince of Monaco, the Duc d'Albe, the Duc d'Huëscar, the Marquis de Roccagiovine, Comte Primoli, Duc de Tamames, Duc de Mouchy, Duc d'Albufera, Duc de Feltre, and Duc de Marino. Next came the great officers of the Imperial Crown, many of them bearing wreaths. Here were General Comte Fleury, the Prince de la Moscova, General de Bévillie, General Favé, General Castelnaud, General Canu, Comte Davillier, Baron Bourgoing, M. Raimbaud, and the three aides-de-camp of the Prince, General Despeulles, Admiral Duperré, and Colonel de Ligneville. Here also were the Marquis de Bassano, the Comte Louis de Turenne, M. Bachon; M. Franceschini Pietri, executor of the Prince; General Sir Lintorn Simmons, formerly Governor of the Royal Military Academy, with the sons of the chiefs; MM. Conneau, Espinasse, and Bizot, the legates; Adrien Fleury, Pierre de Bourgoing, and Scipion Corvisart, and M. Filou, tutor of the Prince. Dr. le Baron Corvisart remained near the Empress, but Dr. le Baron Larry followed in the cortege. A place was here reserved for Mr. Strode, the owner of Camden House. There followed also Colonel Brady, Prince Poniatowski, the Comte du Bourg, the Marquis de Massa, M. Cyprien Corvisart, Comte de Labedoyère, M. Busso-Billaut, Duc de Cornegiano, Baron T. Lambert, Duc de Trévise, Baron Tascher de la Pagerie, Baron de Montbrun, Baron d'Azugon, Baron Corberon, Comte Galloni d'Istria, Dr. Evans, Comte et Vicomte Aguado, and Comte de la Poëze. The gentlemen nearest after the chief mourners bore wreaths in their hands, the violet wreath with the Princess of Wales's card, which she had placed with her own hands on the coffin; a wreath of white roses from "Albert Edward, Prince of Wales;" a white wreath from "Louisa, Victoria, and Maud of Wales;" and one from "Edward and George of Wales," sent by the young Princes to the friend whose daring and skill in manly exercises were

specially calculated to attract boyish admiration. Prince Leopold's offering was an immortelle with the words written by him on the card—

"Hommage d'affection et d'estime de la part de Léopold."

The congregation of French mourners included many active political partisans, members of the present or former Legislative bodies. Delegations came from the manufacturing towns of Roubaix, Cambrai, and Tourcoing; from the students of Paris, the workmen of Paris (among whom marched Didion and Bradier); from old soldiers living in Paris, the Society La Jeunesse. Other deputations came from the departments of Giers, La Creuse, Tarn-et-Garonne, Allier, Seine Inférieure (Rouen). Draped eagles, wreaths, and tricolours set with golden bees were borne aloft by the deputations; an immense and confused concourse of French mourners followed. All, even the Princes of the Imperial house, were in ordinary French mourning (evening dress), not in uniform, as so many of the English mourners were. As the several portions of the procession reached the park gates a change was made in its composition. A troop of the Royal Irish Lancers from Woolwich, with pennons flying on their lances bound with crape, and with green plumes nodding as they rode, placed themselves at the head, coming out from their station under the trees by the side of the common. Captain Paley was here in command. When the mourners had passed on, the dull rattle of the guns of the Royal Horse Artillery, wheeling into the line of the cortege, was also heard behind. The whole of the military display was under the command of General Turner, commanding at Woolwich, with his Staff, Colonel Markham, Colonel Wrottesley, and Captain Loraine. The riding establishment of the Royal Horse Artillery, under Major Ward-Ashton, who had formed the escort the previous day, placed themselves again in the rear of the procession. There were two batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery, under Colonel Andrews, and three of Field Artillery, under Colonel Rowley. The whole of the 5th Lancers were on the ground, under Colonel Browne. The battery on the north-east of the common, which fired minute guns, was commanded by Major Blackwell. This battery remained at its post, but the other troops joined in the procession, and so prolonged it that it formed a line stretching all the way from the park to the church. So mournful a ceremony was not looked at from the point of view of a spectacle, and the dull sky was rather unfavourable to military display. There was no sun to flash back from the helmets of the Lancers or linger on the gold of the splendidly mounted Horse Artillery. But it was a most unusual and impressive sight to see that strangely and variously composed line of soldiers on horseback, and priests and mourners on foot, moving slowly along the serpentine road across the great uneven plain of the common, with thousands of spectators stationary on each hand. To those who thought of the childless Empress in her lonely house, and knew that the chief mourners were Princes, and that the Queen was watching the procession from her black tribune, unless she had left it to console the sorrowing mother, the sight was much more than impressive.

The head of the procession moved slowly on to the mournfully swelling and diminishing cadences of the Funeral March in A flat from the 11th sonata of Beethoven. The common was thickly lined with silent rows of spectators standing on the grass or in carriages. Many stands had been erected and were partially occupied. At the old church the 1st Kent Administrative Battalion Rifle Volunteers, 380 strong, under Major Bristowe, were formed up and presented arms. Most of the ladies who attended the service had gone beforehand to the church; but half-way across the common M. Henri Chevreau brought Madame Ferdinand de Lesseps, who is nearly related to the Empress, to join the mourners and enter with them. Abreast of the Catholic schools a lady tottered forward with a wreath, which she handed to the nearest person in the procession, begging him to lay it on the coffin. It was twelve o'clock, nearly an hour after leaving the house, when St. Mary's Church was reached and the gun wheeled round to allow the officers to raise its load. The cadets formed in rows each side of the way to permit the coffin to pass between them. The little bell of St. Mary's Church tolling for the soul of the departed was answered by the deeper note of the bell from the steeple of the Anglican church. The priests came out to meet the dead. The Bishop of Southwark, in full pontificals, was preceded by Monsignor Goddard, in violet robes, and the rest of the clergy. The officers placed the coffin on their shoulders. The Bishop sprinkled the coffin with holy water and recited the *De Profundis*, and then, preceded by the cross-bearer, who had come from Camden Place, and by the whole of the clergy, he led the way for the bearers into the church. The officers placed the body on the catafalque before the sanctuary. The mourners passed in. The high mass proceeded. When the eyes grew accustomed to the gloom of the darkened little church, hung throughout with sable cloth, on which the Imperial "N." in gold glistened, while the cross and the figures of the Virgin stood out in bold relief, it became possible to see how it was tenanted. The English Princes who had borne the pall sat to right and left of the coffin; the Imperial Princes on the left. The Princess of Wales was in the gloom on the right, Princess Mathilde sat beside her brother and nephews on the left. The only daylight came through the Napoleon Chapel.

The Ambassadors of Germany, Italy, Austria, Turkey, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, Spain, and other foreign States, accompanied by ladies of their respective families, and the wives of several French Marshals or Generals, including those of Marshals Leboeuf and Canrobert and the Duke of Malakoff, were in the seats reserved for distinguished foreigners. This congregation now waited for the commencement of the religious ceremony.

Within the sanctuary stood the mitred Bishop of Southwark, the Right Rev. Dr. Danell, who sang the solemn requiem mass, assisted by Canon Bamber, with Father Reeks as deacon and Father Delaney as sub-deacon. Monsignor Goddard read an English prayer at the end, after the Bishop had finished the one absolution. The Rev. Father Crook was master of the ceremonial, with Mr. Louis Clovis assisting. "Napoleonis Ludovici Eugenii anima" was the soul prayed for in the Latin of the ritual. The Baronne de Caters-Lablache sang a beautiful "Ave Maria," by M. Saint-Saëns, the French composer, who has written the new cantata for the Birmingham Musical Festival. She also sang "Pie Jesu," by Faure. Other solos were sung by Dr. Crookall, Mr. Doyle, and a young French chorister. The chant was plain Gregorian. M. Serpette accompanied the Baronne Caters-Lablache. Miss Danvers, the usual organist, accompanied most efficiently the remaining part of the service. Monsignor de Las Casas, the former Bishop of Constantine, was present, together with Canons Crookall, Bamber, Doyle, O'Halloran, Wenham, and North. The last words of the English prayer, said by Monsignor Goddard, were:—"To Thee, O Lord, we commend the soul of Thy servant Napoleon, that, being dead to this world, he may live to Thee; and whatever sins he has committed in this life through human frailty do Thou in Thy merciful goodness forgive, through our Lord Jesus Christ."

The beautiful words of the introit, "Requiem æternam



CHISELHURST, 1879: REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

The arrivals of live cattle at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week were slightly in excess of the preceding week, though of live sheep and fresh meat there was a falling off. The conveying steamers were the City of Berlin, with 1260 quarters of beef and 250 carcasses of mutton; the Wisconsin, with 660 quarters of beef and 200 carcasses of mutton; the Bohemian, with 641 quarters of beef; and the Helvetia, with 549 quarters of beef: being 3110 quarters of beef and 450 carcasses of mutton. The steamers bringing live stock were the Pembroke, with 250 head of cattle and 1048 sheep; the Lord Gough, 129 cattle and 700 sheep; the Bohemian, 424 cattle; the Ganos, 988 sheep; the Teutonia, 323 cattle; and the Helvetia, 128 cattle: making the totals 1254 cattle and 2736 sheep.

NEW MUSIC.

SONGS for Soprano, Contralto, Tenor, and Bass, classified on Lists sent gratis and post-free by **ROBERT COCKS and Co.,** New Burlington-street, London.

SPOHR'S GREAT SCHOOL FOR THE VIOLIN (approved by Louis Spohr). Translated from the original by JOHN BISHOP. In one large vol., pp. 235, in cloth boards, 3s. 6d. "I have carefully looked over the English edition of my 'Violin School,' published by Messrs. Cocks and Co., and have no hesitation in recommending it as a faithful translation of the original work.—London. Louis Spohr."—London: **ROBERT COCKS and Co.,** New Burlington-street; and of all Music-sellers.

CLASSICAL EXTRACTS from the WORKS of the GREAT COMPOSERS. By J. DUVAL. Short and admirable Themes by Beethoven, Mendelssohn, F. Schubert, and Mozart. Three Books. Each post-free for 18 stamps. London: **ROBERT COCKS and Co.,** New Burlington-street.

STEADY DAILY PRACTICE OF CROCI PINSUTI'S NEW DAILY VOCAL EXERCISES will prepare any voice perfectly for public singing. Post-free for 18 stamps. London: **ROBERT COCKS and Co.,** New Burlington-street.

I REMEMBER, I REMEMBER. New Song. The most beautiful Poem ever written, by the late Thomas Hood, with a most pathetic and appropriate setting by CROCI PINSUTI. Also, by the same Composer, FOR HEARTH AND HOME, new Song, 3s.; and **SOFT STAR OF THE WEST**, words by Mrs. Hemans, 3s. All post-free at half-price. London: **ROBERT COCKS and Co.,** New Burlington-street.

D'ALMAINE'S PIANOS, at half price. The whole of this splendid stock, perfected by the successors of this long-standing firm of 100 years' reputation, and to effect a speedy sale, early terms arranged, with seven years' warranty. Catalogues 15 and 17 guineas, worth 30 and 34; 20 and 26 guineas, worth 40 and 50. Some good cottages, returned from hire or taken in exchange, 13, 14, and 15 guineas, all warranted. On view, 6, Finsbury-pavement, Moorgate Station.

MUSICAL-BOX DÉPÔTS, 56, Cheapside, and 22, Ludgate-hill, London.—Nicole's celebrated Musical Boxes, playing best secular and sacred music. Prices, 24 to 2120. Snuff-boxes, from 18s. to 60s. Largest stock in London. Catalogue gratis and post-free. Apply to **WALES & McCULLOCH** as above.

CHARLES FRODSHAM and CO. By Appointment to her Majesty. **THREE GOLD MEDALS FOR CLOCKS and WATCHES.** Only Address, 84, Strand, W.C.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES are superseding all others. Price Medal—London, 1862; Paris, 1867. Silver Watches, from 44s.; Gold, from 28s. Price-Lists sent free.—77, Cornhill; 220, Regent-street; and 78, Strand.

DENT'S CATALOGUE. New Edition. Illustrated, and describing several hundred varieties of Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, &c. Will be forwarded on application to 81, Strand, or 34 and 35, Royal Exchange, London.

ORFÈRE GOLD JEWELLERY (Registered). The only perfect substitute for 18-carat gold. Opinions of the Press and Illustrated Catalogue post-free. Brooches in all the latest fine gold patterns, 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., post-free. Albert Chains, perfect in finish, and not to be distinguished from 18 carat, 10s., post-free. Watches, equal to 18 carat, accurate timekeepers, 21s. 6d., free per registered post. Comas, Charms, combining a reliable compass, burning-glass and magnifying, wheel pattern, 4s. 6d., post-free. C. C. ROWE, 88, Brompton-road, South Kensington, London.

VITREMANIE SUPERSEDING DIAPHANIE.—An easy and inexpensive method of Decorating Windows in Churches, Public Buildings, and Private Dwellings, by which may be produced the Rich Colouring and Beautiful Designs of Real Stained Glass. Handbook of Designs and Instructions, 1s. 1d. Particulars post-free. Sole Inventors, J. BARNARD and Son, 339, Oxford-street, London, W.

CHROMOPHOTOGRAPHY (KRAUS PROCESS). The new Art of Colouring Photographs on convex glasses in imitation of China and Enamel Paintings. Engravings post-free, and specimens shown on application at the Sole Agents. London: J. BARNARD and Son, 339, Oxford-street, W.

"A SUNNY GLADE." ON VIEW. The Original Drawing by BIRKET FOSTER and the CHROMOLITHOGRAPH. GEORGE ROWNEY and Co., 29, Oxford-street.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS at HENRY RODRIGUES, 42, Piccadilly, London. Polished Brass Writing Sets, of Special Designs, from 21s. Sets for the Writing Table and Boudoir, 21s. to 410. Envelope Cases 10s. 6d. to 25. Dressing Cases 21s. to 250. Inkstands 5s. to 25. Travelling Bags 38s. to 250. Patch Boxes 21s. to 25. Jewel Cases 21s. to 25. Writing Cases 4s. 6d. to 25. Glove Boxes 10s. to 25. Work Boxes 10s. to 25. Card Trays 21s. to 25. Caskets, Boxes, Flower Vases, and Jannetiers. The new "Tantalus" Perfume Stand, 10s. to 25. The new "Epitome" Tourist's Writing Case, 12s. to 30s. And a large and choice Assortment of English, Viennese, and Parisian Useful and Elegant Novelties, from 6s. to 25.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS at RODRIGUES', with Patent Leather Guards, 4s. 6d. to 55. Enamel Albums, Scrap Albums, Presentation and Regimental Albums. Albums of every description made to order.—42, Piccadilly.

SCRAPS for SCREENS and SCRAP-BOOKS. Coloured Flowers, Figures, Birds, and Landscapes, from 1s. sheet; 12 assorted, 10s. 6d. WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST and WHAT IS YOUR MOTTO? Send name and county to CULLETON'S Heraldic Office, Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; colours, 7s. The arms of man and wife blended. Crest engraved on seals, rings, books, and steel dies, 8s. 6d. Gold seal, with crest, 20s. Solid Gold Ring, 18-carat, Hall-marked, with crest, 42s. Manual of Heraldry, 400 engravings, 2s. 9d.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

VISITING CARDS, by CULLETON. Fifty best quality, 2s. 6d., post-free, including the Engraving of Copper-plate. Wedding Cards, 50 each, 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name, 13s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

CULLETON'S GUINEA BOX of STATIONERY contains a Ream of the very best Paper and 500 Envelopes, all stamped in the most elegant way with Crest and Motto. Monogram, or Address, and the engraving of Steel Die included. Sent to any part for P.O. order.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

FOR ARMS and CREST, send Name and County to T. MORING, Inns of Court Heraldic Offices, 44, High Holborn, W.C. Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; Coloured, 7s. 6d. Seals, Dies, and Diplomas. Illustrated Price-Lists post-free.

FOR FAMILY ARMS (Lincoln's Inn) Heraldic Office send Name and County, Sketch, 3s. 6d.; in colours, 7s. 6d. Arms Painted and Engraved on Seals, Dies, &c. PUGH BROTHERS, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; and 76, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. Prize Medal, Paris, 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

MECHI—CHEAPER THAN AT THE STORES.—20 per cent Discount for Cash.—Mr. MECHE has determined not to be undersold by the Co-operative Stores, and will therefore, make the above allowance on all purchases of 5s. and upwards. Catalogues of his splendid Stock of Dressing Bags, Dressing Cases, Wedding Presents, and Birthday Gifts sent post-free. His Cutlery, Strops, Razors, and Paste have been tested and appreciated for fifty-two years.—112, Regent-street, London. The "Tantalus," a new and elegant liqueur or scent frame.

CAUTION.—BOND'S CRYSTAL PALACE GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK (three Gold, five Silver, and other Medals for merit and superiority). Some chemists and stationers for extra profit deceive you. Genuine label, "Daughter of late John Bond." Works, 75, Southgate-road, N. No heating required. £100 reward on criminal conviction for conspiracy, misrepresentation, or colourable imitation.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Please Direct all Letters and Orders for

PETER ROBINSON,

SILK MERCHANT and LINENDRAPER, to

THE ONLY ADDRESS,

103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET,

LONDON, W.,

where the business was established in 1833.

PETER ROBINSON, Oxford-street.

ANNUAL SUMMER SALE.

THE unfavourable weather prevailing during the Summer Season, and the general depression of trade, have brought into the market large consignments of SILK and DRAPEY GOODS, at such prices as to force immediate sales. I have availed myself of these opportunities to make several advantageous purchases for cash. These Goods, together with all Summer and Surplus Stock, are

NOW ON SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Special Sale of 1000 pieces of Rich Coloured Grosgrain at 2s. 11d. per yard; Also 580 Pieces of Pure Dye Black Silk, Extra special value, 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. yard. Patterns post-free.

FOR THE SEASIDE.

Indian and China Washing Silks, with Beautiful Embroidery to match, at extremely low prices. 1000 odd Dress Lengths of Extra Rich Silks, all reduced to 3s. 6d. per yard. No Patterns can be cut from these lengths.

SEVERAL THOUSAND PIECES OF

BEST FRENCH COSTUME

PERCALES, at 3d., 4d., and 6d. per yard. Anglo-Casimirs, All-Wool Twilled Bege. In endless variety of make, colour, and quality, at 6d., 9d., and 1s. per yard.

CASHMERE MERINOES, 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d.,

2s. 11d. per yard, Bege Anglo, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per yard.

SEASIDE and TRAVELLING DRESSES.

180 Pieces Best Witney Serges, in Black and Rich Shades of Navy, at 1s. per yard. Patterns post-free.

SILK COSTUMES.

Coloured Silk Costumes (5 yards for Bodice), 58s. 6d. Black Silk Costumes (4 yards for Bodice), 58s. 6d. and 3s. guineas. Embroidered Tussore Silk Costumes (ready for wear), 4s. guineas. Pompadour Bust Silk Costumes, 4s. guineas. Rich Silk Costumes, mixed Brocade and Velvet, 2s. guineas; usual price, 13s. guineas. The whole of the French Model Costumes, together with the copies, will be sold at half price.

SUMMER COSTUMES.

An immense Collection of Black and Coloured Material Costumes in all the new fabrics and styles, including Fine Wool Bege, from 31s. 6d. Cashmere and Silk, from 2s. guineas. Pompadour Angora, trimmed plain to match, from 3 guineas. Also a number of Paris Models at half price. Washing Costumes in all the new materials, 10s. 6d., 15s. 9d., 21s., 25s. 6d., 31s. 6d. Evening Dresses in Tataran, 15s. 9d. Evening Angora and other Costumes, 21s. Illustrations sent free on application.

CASH PRICES. Parcels free.

WRITE for Circular of Particulars to

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY.

respectfully to announce that their usual SUMMER SALE of SURPLUS and FANCY STOCK, at Reduced Prices, will COMMENCE on MONDAY, JULY 7, and be continued until the end of the month.

Reductions have been made in all Departments; and, owing to the lateness of the Season, there is a larger variety than usual of Costumes, Mantles, made-up goods generally, which will be offered at CLEARANCE PRICES. In consequence of a considerable advance in the price of silk, every description of silk goods is dearer; but during the Sale Old Prices will be maintained, and all Fancy Silks will be greatly reduced.

In the Mantle Department arrangements have been made on a large scale for the Autumn Season, and attention is specially invited to five hundred Fur-lined Cashmere Cloaks, at 78s. 6d. These are much below the usual price.

Among other items worthy of notice are one hundred and fifty Costumes, in printed Cambric and other washing Fabrics, at 16s. 9d.; original price, 21s. 6d. One hundred and fifty White Muslinette Costumes, in good styles, at 23s. 6d.; original price, 33s. 6d. One hundred Beige and other Costumes, at 35s. 6d.; and fifty Embroidered Pongee Silk Costumes, at 63s.

A Catalogue containing full details will be forwarded, post-free, on application.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY, Wigmore-street and Welbeck-street, London.

IMPORTANT SALE.

D. NICHOLSON and CO.,

50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Beg to announce that THIS DAY and during the Week, they will hold their

ANNUAL SALE of Goods in all the following Departments at greatly reduced prices.—Paris Embroidered Costumes, Berlin Mantles, Seal and Fur-lined Cloaks, Silks, Dress Goods, Velvets, Juvenile Dresses, Furs, Lace, Gloves, Umbrellas, &c. D. NICHOLSON and CO. also offer the Entire STOCK of Messrs. BRADFORD and LIGHTFOOT, Mill-street, Cheapside, bought of the Assignees at a DISCOUNT OF 50 PER CENT. together with a considerable portion of the Salvage Cargo of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's S.S. Australia, which caught fire off Malta, necessitating the Sale of the Damaged Cargo by order of the Underwriters.

Catalogues post-free.

D. NICHOLSON and CO.,

50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

POPE and PLANTE, Hosiers, Glovers,

and Shirt Makers, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London, S.W. Terms, 10 per Cent Discount for Prepayment or Cash on Delivery. 5 per Cent Discount on Quarterly Accounts.

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH

RUPTURE.—PRATT'S WATER-PAD TRUSSES are the most effectual Cure.—Apply to J. F. Pratt, Surgical Mechanician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 42, Oxford-street, London.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

PULVERMACHERS' GALVANISM,

NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY.

In this Pamphlet the most reliable proofs are given of the vast and wonderful curative powers of Pulvermacher's Patent Galvanic Chain-Bands, Belts, &c., in Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Disorders. Sent post-free for three stamps, on application to J. L. PULVERMACHERS' GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 19, Regent-street, London, W.

TOOTH-ACHE.

INSTANT CURE.

BUNTER'S NERVINE

SAVES THE TOOTH.

E. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Sherborne, writes:—"I have tried Bunter's Nervine in many cases of severe Toothache, and in every instance permanent relief has been obtained." A Gentleman at Bristol writes:—"For six years a decayed tooth prevented mastication on one side, causing many sleepless nights; but, having used Bunter's Nervine, I am relieved of the most troublesome of all pains, and can now use the tooth without the slightest inconvenience. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1d.

JAYS' SUMMER SALE.

In consequence of the unfavourableness of the season, Messrs. JAYS' Stock is considerably larger than in usually the case at this period of the year. Special reductions have therefore been made in each department, of which the following is a Syllabus:—

SILKS.

Black, Black and White, Striped Pekin, Bengaline, and Foulard, PURCHASED BEFORE THE ADVANCE, and offered at 3s. per cent under present market value.

MANTLES.

Paris Models, in Silk, French Cashmere, Cashmere des Indes, Velvet, Cloth, and Fur, à des prix exceptionnels.

HOSIERY.

Black Silk, Spun Silk, and Lisle Thread Hose greatly reduced. Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 10s. 6d. per dozen; Real French Cambric, fancy borders, 1s. 11d. each; Courvoisier's two-button lavender Gloves, 2s. 11d. per pair; two-button black Kid Gloves, 2s. 9d. per pair; black and white, eight to ten buttons, from 4s. 11d. per pair. Mourning Parasols, Umbrellas, Fans, Fichus, and Trimmings equally cheap.

COSTUMES.

Paris Models in Black Silk, Silk and Broché, Satin and Broché, Pompadour Silk Grenadine, Pekin Silk, Bayonnaise, and Cashmere des Indes, at half price. Grenadine Walking Costumes, with Material for Bodice, 31s. 6d.

MILLINERY.

Paris Bonnets, Hats, Caps, and Head-Dresses at half their original cost.

BLACK MATERIALS.

100 Pieces of Grenadine, at 6d. per yard; worth 1s. 100 Pieces of Indian Cashmere, at 1s. per yard, 46 inches wide. All-Wool Beige, 1s. per yard; All-Wool Serge, for Travelling Costumes, 1s. per yard. Pompadour Silk Grenadine, 1s. 9d. per yard; worth 3s. 6d.

EVENING and DINNER DRESSES.

Plain or Striped Grenadine, Plain and Broché Grenadine, Pompadour, and non-crushing Brussels Net, 1s. 9d. guinea.

MOURNING.—This Sale will not in any

way affect the usual Mourning Orders, a Special Staff being retained for that purpose, and Messrs. JAYS' experienced Dressmakers and Milliners travel to any part of the Kingdom. Free of Expense to Purchasers, when the emergencies of Mourning require the immediate Execution of Orders. They take with them Dresses and Millinery, besides Materials at 1s. per yard and upwards, to cut from the piece. All marked in plain figures, and at the same price as if purchased at the London General Mourning Warehouse. Reasonable Estimates are also given for Household Mourning at a great saving to large or small families. JAYS', The London General Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street, W.

THE COURT HAIR DESTROYER.—The

newly-discovered effectual remedy, without pain or inconvenience to skin, 3s. 6d.; post, carefully packed, 3s. 10d., of inventor, JOHN LEON, 19, Port-au-Foin, W.; or all Chemists, &c.

COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE.—PIESSE and

LUBIN have the honour to announce that they have, under special command, made a new and exquisite Bouquet, pour le mouchoir, named The Comédie Française. Sold in Bottles, 2s. 6d., 21s. 6d., at all fashionable Druggists and Perfumers in the principal Cities of the World. Distilled at the Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.

Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses, partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as cherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailers everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored

by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post-free.—E. HOVENDEEN and SONS, London.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S

AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted perfect. Price 6s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. London; Pinard and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?

Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 6s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-st., W. 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

BILIOUS ATTACKS.—In bilious people,

and what are called bilious attacks, the liver is employed in getting rid of excessive quantities of certain ingredients, and when it is unable to do so sick headache is produced by a retention of bile in the blood. ENO'S FRUIT SALT exercises a simple but special action on the liver, by which the secretion of bile is regulated. In deficiency, therefore, of the excretory powers of the liver into the intestines, biliousness is caused, and as a natural consequence, great sluggishness of the body and apathy of mind. In any case where the liver is sluggish ENO'S FRUIT SALT will increase its action by natural means, and thus prevent what is termed "the blues."

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS

EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine, and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks; avoid sugar, and always take largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ale, port wine, &c. k pierries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda-water will be found the most agreeable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the power of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woe is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT; therefore no family should ever be without it.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and

see the CAPSULE is MARKED "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

PREPARED ONLY AT ENO'S FRUIT

SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.

The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

BERDALLE'S "PHOSPHORIC WINE"

(Trade Mark).—THE ONLY SAFE and RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS KNOWN. Supplies vital force to the brain and spinal cord; cures nervousness, headache, and neuralgia; imparts vigour to the most debilitated, improves appetite and digestion, and regulates all the bodily functions. Forty-eight doses for 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists; or sent direct for P.O. for 5s. from the Proprietors, B. Berdalle and Co., 176, Albany-street, Regent's Park. Send three stamps for pamphlet.

HAY FEVER.—ANTHOXANTHUM.

This Tincture is sold in Bottles, 2s. 9d. (by post, 3s.), 4s. 6d., and 11s. A Spray-Producer, for its perfect application, 6s. Prepared only by JAMES EPPS and CO., Homeopathic Chemists, 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Threadneedle-street.

KEATING'S POWDER DESTROYS

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals, exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. Sold in Tins, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by all Chemists.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Pure, mild, and mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Universally recommended by the profession. The Cream of Old Irish Whiskies.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Dr. Hassall says:—"Soft and mellow, pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality."

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Dublin Exhibition, 1885, the Gold Medal.

20, Great Titchfield-street, London, W.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE is a Light,

Pleasant Drink, made simply from Oranges. It is effervescent, but entirely free from spirit, and perfectly wholesome. Price 7s. per dozen Quarts; 4s. Pints. Bottles 2s., and Cases 1s. per dozen, until returned.—Made only by CHAS. CODD and Co., 79, Copenhagen-street, London, N.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS.

"THE FRESH AND SPLENDID

distinction of a Gold Medal, now given in 1878."—Paris Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT.

Guaranteed pure Cocoa, only deprived of the superfluous oil. Sold in Packets and Tins.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

A CHOICE PREPARED COCOA.

"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

"No more delicious, refreshing, nourishing, and wholesome beverage has ever been manufactured."—Morning Post.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened yet Weakened with